
MOXLEY

Origin of the Surname

From the SurnameDB, The Internet Surname Database, Last Name: Moxley

This unusual and interesting surname is of Anglo-Saxon or Old Norse origin, and is locational from an ecclesiastical district and village in Staffordshire. The first element of the place name is either derived from the Olde English pre 7th Century personal name "Mocca", of uncertain etymology, or the Old Norse personal name "Motholfr", similar to "Hrolfr", which is itself derived from "Hroth-wulfr", meaning "renown-wolf". The second element is derived from the Olde English "leah", wood, clearing; hence "Mocca's wood" or "Motholfr's wood". Locational surnames were developed when former inhabitants of a place moved to another area, usually to seek work, and were best identified by the name of their birthplace.

The surname is also found recorded in Ireland, particularly in West Cork, the earliest recording being of one Margaret Moxley, who was born on November 10th 1736 at Bandon, Co. Cork. Recordings from Church Registers include the christenings of William Moxley on August 26th 1722, at Old Swinford, Worcestershire, and of Richard Moxley on July 14th 1865, at Clonakilty, Co. Cork, Ireland. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of William Moxley, which was dated October 10th 1574, christened at Tipton, Staffordshire, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1, known as "Good Queen Bess," 1558 - 1603. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to "develop" often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

<http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Moxley> __ February 2019

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WATER
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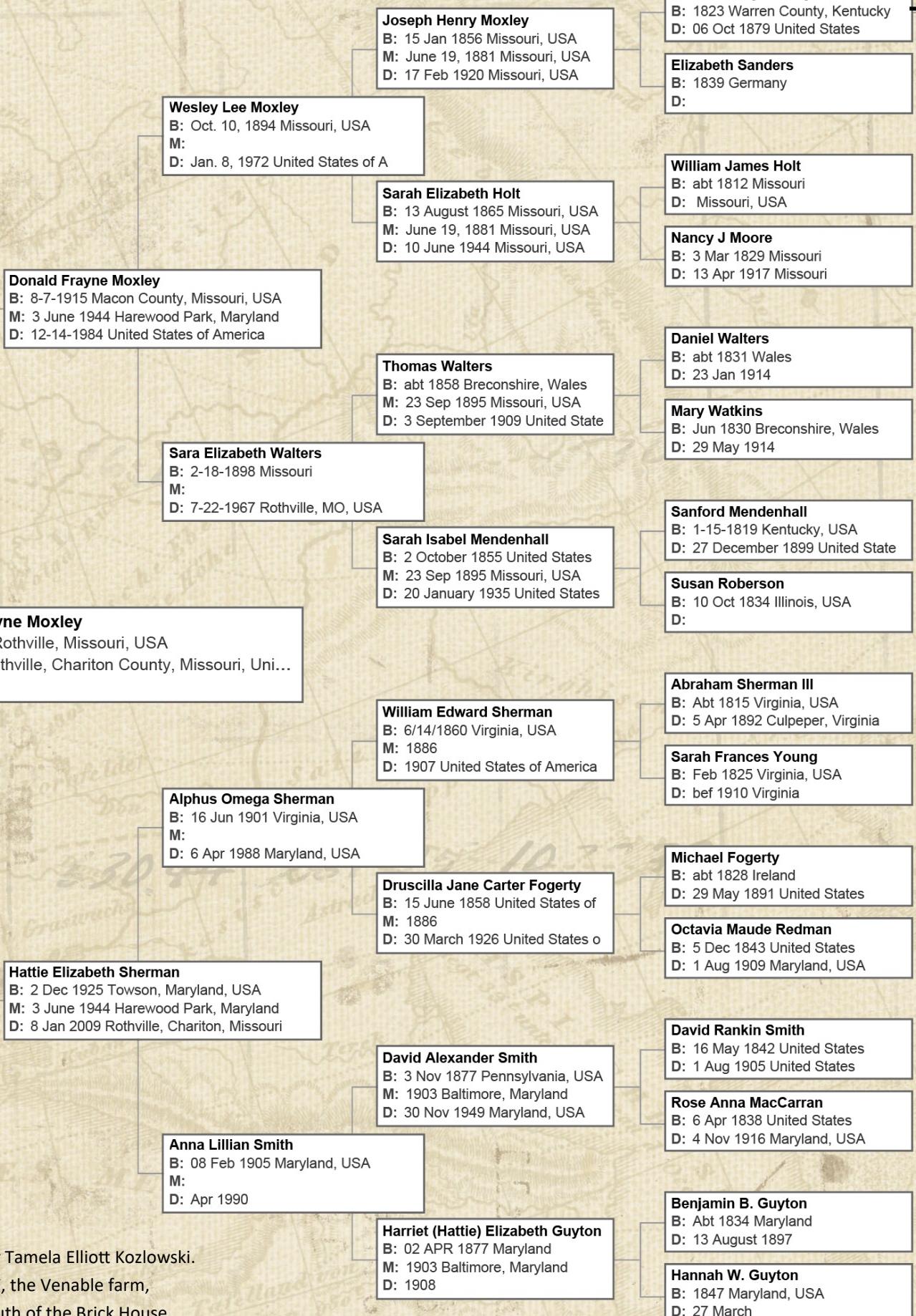


Photo by my daughter Tamela Elliott Kozlowski.
The barn is on Route F, the Venable farm,
Rothville, MO. Just south of the Brick House.

William W. Moxley IV
B: 1693 Virginia, United States
M: 1740 Virginia, United States
D: 21 Nov 1752 United States

William Moxley III
B: 1670 Virginia, United States
D: 30 Oct 1744 United States

Eleanor Ann Quigley
B: 1676 Virginia, United States
D: 1739 Virginia, United States

Nathaniel Moxley I
B: 1740 Virginia, United States
M: 19 Dec 1770 PA
D: 1820 United States

Jane Watkins
B: 1725 United States of America
M: 1740 Virginia, United States
D: United States of America

Henry Moxley
B: Sep 1779 Virginia
M: 16 Jan 1820 Kentucky, United States
D: 5 May 1851 Missouri, USA

Mary Esther Carson
B: 1743 United States of America
M: 19 Dec 1770 PA
D: United States of America

John Lomax
B: 13 Dec 1737 England
M: 1756 Charles, Maryland, USA
D: 1785 Maryland, United States

Adam Lomax
B: 1711 Lancashire, England
D: 08 Dec 1789 Bolton, England

Elizabeth Bridge
B: 12 Apr 1710 , England
D: abt 1761 Bolton, , England

Thomas LOMAX
B: 1757 Maryland, United States
M: 1777 Maryland, United States
D: 1840 Kentucky, United States

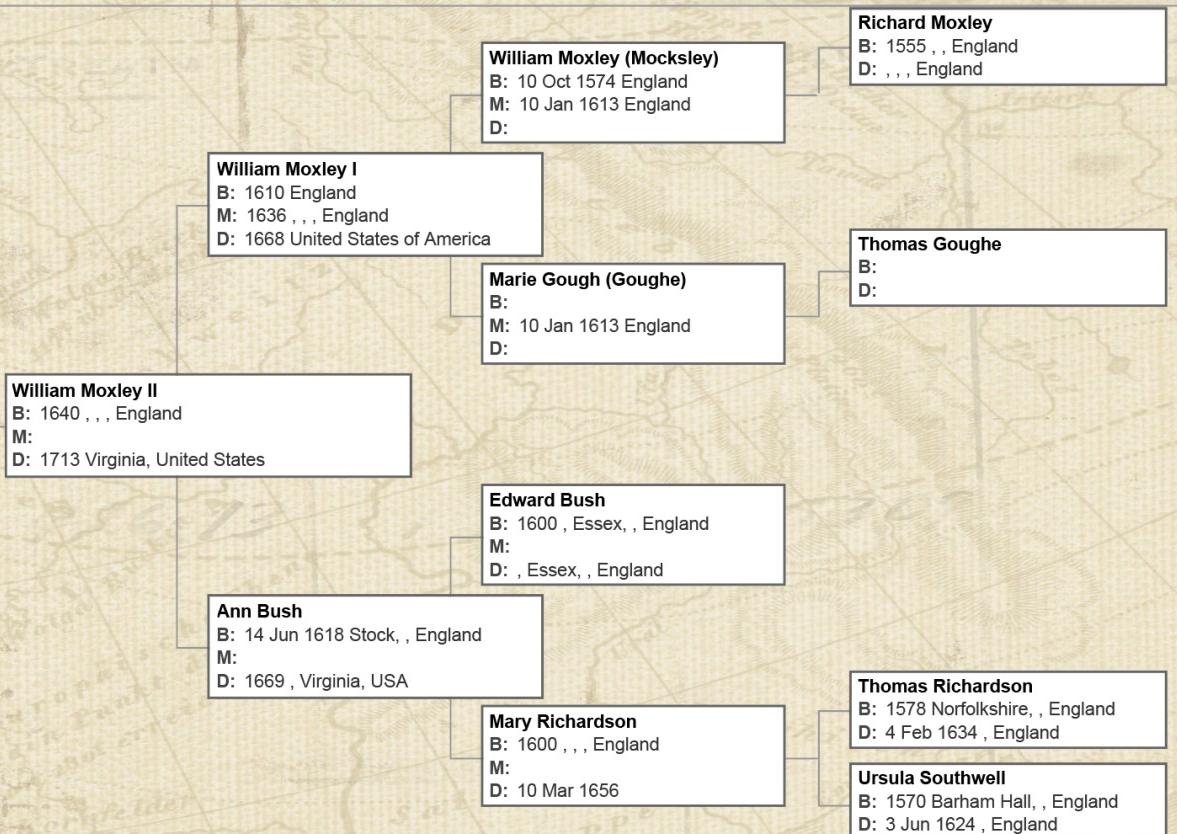
Maletta Roberts
B: 1742 Maryland, United States
M: 1756 Charles, Maryland, USA
D: Maryland, United States

Mary "Polly" Lomax
B: 1786 Danville, Kentucky, United States
M: 16 Jan 1820 Kentucky, United States
D: 1851 Keytesville, Missouri, USA

Taylor
B: 1730
M:
D:

Lucretia TAYLOR
B: 1762 Virginia, United States
M: 1777 Maryland, United States
D: United States

WIND
SEA



MOXLEY

CHAPTER ONE

I should have known better; but it really started out so innocently. I received a binder from my Aunt Karen (*that would be Karen Moxley Jeffress, one of my father's sisters*) called *The Wesley Moxley Family. Our Story. 2001*. A family tree appears on page 3, complete up to the fourth generation of my descendants, although only three of my eight great-great-grandparents were named. What followed were nine pages of excerpts from the book *William Moxley, Westmoreland County, Virginia* by J.H. Sorensen. The author had contacted Karen for information about our branch of the family, which he included in his book. In 2019 Amazon has one copy online for \$150, so I'm not inclined to buy it, and the only available library copy listed on WorldCat.org appears to be at the Allen County Public Library in Indiana. I did find another excerpt from the book, posted in Ancestry's message section, that agrees with what Karen has included in her binder. This brings me to "The Obsession" - Ancestry.com.

As a school yearbook publisher, I became quite comfortable working on a computer. My cousin, David Sherman (*that would be my mother's brother Bob's son*), had started research in Ancestry.com on the Sherman family. He "invited" me to be an editor – and I was hooked. I invested in a yearly membership and created a family tree of my descendants on both the Moxley and Sherman sides. Since David was already doing a lot of work on the Sherman side, I decided to concentrate on the Moxleys. I started by posting data from Karen's binder – including all thirteen of her siblings and their family information. But life got in the way, and I couldn't invest the time needed. Now and then I'd pick it up again and would get so excited when I found a connection; but it wasn't until 2018 – post retirement – that I started the hunt in earnest.

Lesson #1: Validate! Validate! Validate! I discovered that, in my excitement to find a connection, I often attached documents that were not

related to my line of descent. So in 2018 I started again. I love doing the research, but it can become totally frustrating at times. I've also learned that there are a lot of Moxleys out there who are not related to us. We Moxleys have a tendency to reuse a name over and over. There are so many Williams, Thomas and Johns that I started naming them with their birthyear so I could keep them apart.

I also began to realize that since early records were somewhat informal, handwritten, or because some of our ancestors spoke English as a second language, there were frequent variations in given names—like Lizzie or Eliz for Elizabeth, Willia for William — or phonetic instead of actual spellings, like Mochsley for Moxley. Or simple misspellings, for instance, the 1920 US Census identifies our great grandfather's place of birth as "Wails" and his spoken language as "Welch." But that became part of the hunt. For any family member who wants to see my Moxley Tree I can invite you to view or contribute in Ancestry.com. But if you're not so inclined to access the digital version following is an outline of the main branch, with what I think are some relevant facts starting from Donald Moxley back. In the search for validation I found some interesting in-law lines and followed them for awhile, simply out of curiosity. As of this writing there are over 1900 family members in my Moxley tree dating from 1555 to present.

I'd like to believe that J.H. Sorensen, via Aunt Karen, was 99.8% correct, but I found one bit of information that I believe to be inaccurate – and it made quite a bit of difference in our tree. The error was not on the male Moxley line, but on the line of a wife of a Moxley – namely, Wesley Moxley's mother, Sarah Holt. Her father was not Gustavus Holt as Sorensen claims, but rather James Holt. But I'm getting ahead of myself.

On January 28, 1574 King Henry VIII died on his 56th birthday. His 9-year-old son Edward VI succeeded him as king but died six years later. Daughter Mary I spent her five-year reign moving England back into the Catholic fold. November 17, 1558 Elizabeth I became the longest reigning of the Tudor monarchs, reestablishing her father's religious reforms. Would that our ancestry be so well documented...

...and what an odd way to start a story about the Moxley family from Rothville, Missouri. But this is where the first record of a Moxley ancestor is found.

Richard Moxley (10G Grandfather) was born in 1555 at a time when protestants were burned at the stake in England while, conversely, colleges at Oxford were being founded. Other than his birth year and place, there is very little information that I can confirm about our Richard. I do know that he had one son, **William Moxley**, baptized in the Church of England on

October 10, 1574. William was born about the same time that Sir Walter Raleigh was granted a royal patent to explore Virginia and begin the English colonization of North America.

This William also had a son, **William Moxley I**, born 1610 in Tipton, England. It is this William that emigrated to North America in 1659. William I married Ann Bush in England in 1636 and their children, William II (1640), and Martha Ann (1642), were born in England. The document on this page shows evidence of the 1659 arrival in America of William Moxley I and his purchase of land from Capt. Ewen. Since all four members of the family are recorded as having died in Westmoreland County, Virginia, I assume they came to America together on the same ship.

The following has been excerpted from GIBB, CARSON, *A Supplement to The Early Settlers of Maryland*, Annapolis, MD: Maryland State Archives, 1997. 248p. "To quote extensively from McCartney's "Virginia Immigrants and Adventurers, 1607-1635"

"In late August 1619 William Ewen a sea captain, went to Old Point Comfort with Lieutenant William Peirce and John Rolfe to meet the ship Treasurer, which had brought some Africans to Virginia. In July 1621 Ewen was identified as captain of the George, when the Virginia Company hired him to take 80 people from Isle of Wight to Virginia. One of his passengers was incoming governor, Sir Francis Wyatt. William Ewen owned the ship Charles, which he leased to the Virginia Company. In July 1622 he brought three men to Virginia on the James. On April 20, 1623, when William Ewen refuted the claims that Captain Nathaniel Butler had made about conditions in the colony, he said that he had made four trips to Virginia as the master of ships and had lived there for a year. In July 1623 he promised Virginia Company officials that he would send surplus supplies to Virginia. In May 1625 William Ewen was credited with a 1000 - acre plantation on the lower side of the James River, opposite Jamestown, property that already had been seated. On May 23, 1625, The General Court's justices noted that when the men from the College in Henrico were evacuated to safety after the March 22, 1622, Indian attack, they had been placed on Mr. Ewen's plantation. He also took custody

Silver R
(71) Wm. Moxley
in Silver or Gold or the full value thereof in such a
monetary as we and our heirs or such Officers or
appointed by us or our heirs from time to time to collect
and receive the same shall accept and discharge thereof
all the choice of us, and our heirs, or such Officers or
Officers as shall be given all Saint Martin under our great
Seal of our said Province of Maryland hereinafter
named the Day of October in the eight and twentieth year
of our Dominion over the said Province of Maryland
Anno Domini 1639 witness our trusty and wellbel-
oved friends here all the one Silver grant of our said Pro-
July 1 1639 To the Honorable the Lord Govenr. Gen.
Laid out for William Ewen of this Province planter a
Parcell of Land lying on the East side of Chesapeake Bay
(Evensham). - in an Inlet of the said Bay called Tapp Bay beginning
at a markes Cedar the bounde True & Henry Hooper,
and running South by the River side for the length of
Eighty perches to a small Inlet bounding on the South
with the said Inlet, and then drawn East for the length
of Two hundred perches to another Inlet of this Bay
called Hungar River, on the East with the River on
the North with the said land of the said Henry Hooper
on the West with Tapp Bay Containing and now laid
out for One hundred Acres more or less -
John Long Dep: Surveyor

William Ewen
100 Acre
Evensham
Cecilius absolute lord and propertary of the
Provinces of Maryland, and Avalon Lord Baron of
Baltimore. To all persons to whom these presents shall
come greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. Know ye
that we for and in consideration that William Ewen of
this Province planter hath transported Cornelius a
Molano and William Moxley into this Province where
to inhabit and upon such conditions and terms as
are expressed in our Conditions of Plantation of our
said Province of Maryland, under our greater Seal at
(London)

WILLIAM MOXLEY
"EVENSHAM"

2 JULY 1649
1 JULY 1659 (to William)

of the supplies sent to the people who intended to establish the East India School. On May 26, 1634, William Ewen, who was then in England, was among those claiming that they had had families in Virginia for several years and feared for their well-being if Morris Thompson became the colony's sole supplier. In March 1640 Ewen was described as a merchant by colonist George Read. On April 2, 1649, when William Ewen made his will, which was proved in August 1650, he indicated that he was a mariner and native of Greenwich, in Kent, England. He named as heirs his wife and his daughter, both of whom were named Mary, and indicated that he still owned some land in Virginia, the property he had acquired during the 1620's. [McCartney p286]

John B. Boddie in Colonial Surry states that the largest land owner in Surry in 1626 was Captain William Ewen. He had 1,000 acres planted and 400 acres not yet cleared. Another 1100 acres were patented in 1643.

*William Ewen was captain and owner of the ship "George" which made numerous trips to Virginia, bringing two of Virginia's governors among its many passengers. **Lady Pocahontas** and her husband, John Rolfe, were also transported by the "George".*

William Ewen eventually quit the sea, made his home in England, and became a prosperous merchant and the owner of a fleet of ships sailing to Virginia, Turkey, and the East Indies. His will provided for Mary his wife, and Mary, his daughter. [Boddie, John B., Colonial Surry (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1966), pp.41-44.]

Isn't it possible that our 8G grandfather William, his wife Ann, and their children William and Martha Ann, sailed to America on ships that Pocahontas and John Rolfe sailed on? Isn't it also sad to think that the very ship they travelled on brought slaves to America? It is equally awesome to realize that our ancestors came to America 100 years before the Revolutionary War, at a time when supplies—food, clothing, furniture—had to come by ship from England, or be created by spinning, weaving, growing, carving, etc. We have no facts on what brought William I and Ann to America. We can only assume it was the same ideals that lured so many others. The prospect of riches, freedom of

worship, freedom from excessive taxes, or simply an adventure.

In 1659 when William I and Ann settled in Nomini, Westmoreland County, Virginia, the area was already well-populated. Westmoreland County was the birthplace of John Washington (1631-1677), great-grandfather of George Washington. George (b.1732), James Monroe (b.1758) and Robert E. Lee (b.1807) were all born in Westmoreland County. It was the home of many of the men who, by signing the Declaration of Independence, began the creation of our first government.

William I died in 1668 on his plantation “next to the Washington Plantation.” (<http://www.mathematical.com/moxleywilliam1610.html>) with Ann dying in 1669. Since the Moxleys and Washingtons were neighbors it is conceivable that William and Ann knew George Washington’s great grandfather. Maybe the Washingtons invited the Moxleys over for tea? It is fun to consider.

In 1669 John Quigley of Westmoreland County sold to **William Moxley II** of Mobjack Bay in Virginia “one third part in partnership betwixt Patrick Spence, Wm. Bishop and John Quigley, being 1050 acres in Westmoreland; signed and stamped, John Quigley and Elenor Quigley.” (Records of Colonial Gloucester Co. Virginia) In 1683, William purchased another 200 acres from Thomas Collinsworth for “the consideration of 3,300 pounds of tobacco in casks.” After the death of William II’s first wife (unknown), he married Mary Bodie Harris Redman and together they sued Mary’s son, John Redman, for the 100 acres that Mary’s first husband willed to her when he died. Remember this was a time when women could not inherit from their spouse, but the property would go to the sons (or male heirs) in the family to be held in trust and managed for the wife during her lifetime. “Wm. Moxley and Mary, at a Court held 9-27-1704, recovered a judgment against Mary’s son, John Redman, for 100 acres and any rent or crop produced since his father’s death. (Page 246, Order Book 1703-1705.)”

William II built a considerably plantation and left specific slaves, with any progeny that slave may produce, to specific family members.

After her parents' deaths and before 1704 **Martha Ann Moxley** married Richard Omohundro, a very wealthy landowner in Fluvanna County, Virginia. Richard had been partners with Ann's father in a large tobacco plantation. I'm not going to get into the vast history of the Omohundro name or family, except to mention two rather famous people from the line. These are our relatives, so are worth recognizing. Please get online and look up the family. They were very interesting people. Ann and Richard would be 3G Grandparents to the John Baker and Silas written about below.

Captain John Baker Omohundro (1846-1880), also known as "Texas Jack," was an American frontier scout, actor, and cowboy. Born in rural Virginia he served in the Confederacy during the American Civil War and later as a civilian scout for the US Army during the Indian Wars. Before his untimely death from pneumonia, Texas Jack became a legendary figure in the American Old West as a western showman performing dramas on the stage



throughout the country, and was immortalized in dime novels published around the world. In December 1872, Omohundro and Buffalo Bill Cody debuted in Chicago the first Wild West show, Scouts of the Prairie, written and produced by Ned Buntline. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Jack_Omohundro)

Silas Omohundro was a wealthy white slave trader in 1800s Richmond with an abnormal connection to his family — they were enslaved by him. In 2018, Historian Emmanuel Dabney presented a lecture "Diamonds, Education, Emancipation and Race: The Family of Silas Omohundro," at the National Park Service's Civil War Visitor Center at Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, VA. Dabney says Omohundro, who ran a slave trade business extended the luxurious life of a white family in the 19th century to his enslaved family through education and other gifts. "These are not, of course, typical slave

experiences, and they're happening for his family right next door to where Silas and his brother are buying and selling people," says Dabney. "It's extremely complicated that his enslaved concubine Corinna was complicit in his business of slavery while she technically could become a victim of it at any moment."

Those who knew him weren't aware of the family secret. "They thought she was his white wife," Dabney says. "They did not know that she was of African descent and therefore his slave property. Silas did and didn't acknowledge their connection," he says. He would often refer to Corinna as "my woman," a phrase commonly used for enslaved concubines, Dabney adds.

William Moxley III(1670-1744) was the first Moxley to be born on American soil. He married Eleanor Quigley, daughter of John Quigley who with Wm II was a partner in a large plantation. Together, William and Eleanor raised 12 children on the plantation they inherited from their fathers. His will reads: "*William Moxley, died 8 May 1744; Probated: 30 Oct. 1744.. To my son Daniel and his wife Mary land whereon I live; grandson Richard son of Richard Moxley land; grandson William Peyton horse; son Samuel scales; son William 10 shillings if he ever comes to collect it; son Thomas 10 shillings; youngest son Daniel exr; son John Moxley 1 bed and furniture.*" I find it interesting that Daniel, the next to youngest, inherited the land and was made executor of the estate. Our direct descendant was the William IV who received the 10 shillings and who, it appears, left home and never returned.

William IV (1693-1752) moved to Fairfax County, Virginia. He married twice and had twelve children. There is a document showing he leased 100 acres for the sum of 350 pounds of tobacco yearly which indicates he too was a tobacco farmer.

His first born, **Nathaniel I** (1740-1820), born in Westmoreland, married in Pennsylvania, moved to Virginia, then North Carolina where he and his wife, Mary Esther Carson, raised seven sons. There is a document (North Carolina, Land Grant Files, 1693-1960) showing that in 1792 Nathaniel was granted 150 acres through a Land Grant in Surry, North

Carolina. “..beginning at the post oak on the north side of the ironwork road, near the fork of Enyast Road, run east thirty five chains to the black gum, then south thirty chain to the chestnut sapling, then wess fifty chain to a post oak, north thirty chains to the post oak, then east to the beginning.” Do you think those trees are still standing? In 1792 Nathaniel claimed a Revolutionary War Land Grant and moved the family to North Carolina.

Starting after the American Revolutionary War, United States veterans often received bounty land grants instead of backpay or other remuneration. The Land Act of 1804 established the right for citizens to purchase a minimum of 160 acres, but this was too large and too expensive for the average family moving west. Bounty-land warrants for at least 160 acres, but could be more based on military service and rank, were issued to United States military veterans from 1775 to 1855, thus including veterans of the American Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and the Mexican-American War as well as various Indian wars. The land grants helped settle the Northwest Territory, the Indiana Territory, Illinois Territory and Wisconsin Territory, as well as the Platte Purchase in Missouri. Eligibility for the military warrants expanded over the years through new Congressional acts of 1842, 1850, 1852, and 1855 to the point where the warrants could be sold or could be handed out to descendants. In cases where a soldier died in the war his descendants could petition the courts for the benefits of the grant. Nathaniel I had a brother Daniel, who had a son Rhodam who served in the Virginia Militia and died in the battle of Waxhaw, South Carolina. Rhodam had been granted 2666 2/3 acres of land through the land grant program. His brothers, Joseph and William Moxley, petitioned the court and were awarded 200 acres of their brother Rhodam’s grant. I have not found any information about the balance of the grant.

The **Land Act of 1820**, ended the ability to purchase the United States' public domain lands on credit and required full payment at the time of purchase and registration. But to encourage more sales and make them more affordable, Congress also reduced both the minimum price from \$2.00 to \$1.25 per acre and the minimum size of a standard tract from 160 to 80

acres. The minimum full payment now amounted to \$100, rather than \$320. At the time, these lands were located on the frontier within the Congress Lands of Ohio and elsewhere in the Northwest Territory and Missouri Territory, in what was then "The West".

Between 1809—1812 **Henry Moxley** and his first wife (no information on her) had two children born in Rockingham, NC, then the next three, in Warren County, Kentucky. In 1820 he married Mary Polly Lomax in Kentucky and his next four children, including our 2G Grandfather James Henry, were born there. By 1825 Henry had moved to Callaway County, Missouri where his last two children were born. Henry’s first daughter, Sarah, b. 1812 was immortalized in the following:

The “History of Pioneer Families of Missouri” written by William Bryan in 1876 tells the following story. *“Chick.—The widow of Harding Chick, of Christian county, Ky., came to Callaway county, Mo., in 1830, with eight of her children, viz. : Elizabeth, Polly, Nancy, Fanny, Frank, Lucy, Adeline, and Joseph. She had six other children—Elijah, William, Harding, Asa, Alexander, and Amanda—who remained in Kentucky. Elizabeth Chick married Alexander Reade, and they had a son, named John, who settled Readesville [Callaway County]. John was a small man, and he married Sarah Moxley, who was a very small woman. They built a small house, bought a small cow that had a small calf, and all their dogs, pigs, and chickens were small.”*

So why did 3G Grandfather Henry Moxley leave North Carolina when his six brothers settled either there or in Tennessee?

In 1820 The Missouri statehood controversy became a national issue as the issue of slavery was debated. The "Missouri Compromise" allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state, thus keeping the balance of slave and free states equal in Congress. Although Missouri was allowed to enter as a slave state, the remaining portion of the Louisiana Purchase area north of the 36° 30' line was to be forever free of slavery. This line, later known as the Mason-Dixon line, runs

approximately along the southern border of Missouri.

In 1821 President James Monroe admitted Missouri as the 24th state. And in 1849 with the discovery of gold in California, the Missouri towns of St. Louis, Independence, Westport, and St. Joseph became points of departure for emigrants bound for California, making Missouri the "Gateway to the West." (<https://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/history/timeline/timeline4>)

I believe the answer to why Henry moved west lies in the land. I found two 1820 Land Grants for acreage in Chariton County purchased by Henry Moxley in 1837 and 1840. The land is located at Township 54 North, Range 16 West, Sections 19 and 31. This is in the lower left corner of the section marked Salisbury on the map shown in the Interesting Things section of this narrative. Another map I found dated 1879, well after Henry was gone, shows this same land owned by an Erhardt, which is the married name of Henry's daughter Nancy. In 1848, using the 1820 Land Grant, one of Henry's sons—the document records him as Henry, Jr.—purchased 40 acres in Township 55 North, Range 17 West, section 28. What I first had to determine was, "Who was Henry, Jr.?" Henry had six sons, three who could be "Henry, Jr." Was it James Henry, John Henry, or Harvey Henry? Based on other land grants it turns out to be 2G grandfather James Henry who was known by Henry, Jr. And to confirm, the Missouri Wills and Probate Records 1766-1988 shows a probate record for Henry Moxley which refers to a child Joseph. Henry did not have a son Joseph, but James Henry's did. So—James Henry is Henry, Jr.

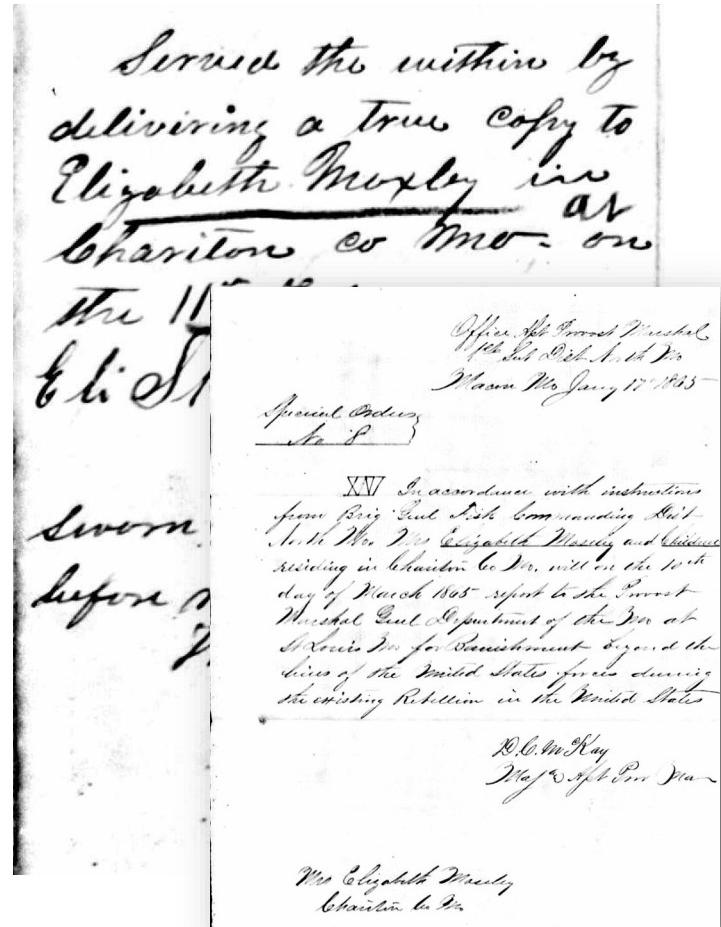
Other Chariton County Land Grant maps show J.H. Moxley owned in section 28, 31, and 32, land on the Chariton River in Cockrell Township. Sons Harvey Henry and Hardy also owned land in Cockrell Township, and Nancy and George Erhardt purchased land near Henry in Salisbury Township. Son Thomas, settled in Callaway County, Missouri (east of Columbia and north of Jefferson City). Son Asher purchased land in Linn County. Though none of these individual purchases were for a great amount of land, in total the family owned well over

500 acres in the eastern townships of Chariton County.

When Henry died his real estate was sold for \$225 with probate charges against the estate for \$125.60, leaving the family \$99.40 (roughly \$6,000 in today's money).

I wonder if we could now find Henry's gravesite somewhere in the Salisbury area? Henry's daughter Nancy Catherine and her husband George Ehrhardt are buried in the Salisbury Cemetery.

James Henry Moxley, (1823-1879) before the year of 1856 married Elizabeth Sanders and had one son, Joseph Henry (1856), my Great Grandfather, and a daughter Amanda. I can find nothing to validate Elizabeth Sanders birth or death. However, there are documents included in the U.S., Union Provost Marshals' Papers, 1861-1867, regarding Elizabeth Moxley, Harvey Henry (James' brother) and his wife, Flora Moxley. Both women and their children were instructed to report to the Provost Marshall General Department of West, Saint Louis, MO on February 11, 1865, to be banished beyond the lines of the United States forces during the existing rebellion."



In 1861, J.C. Fremont, Major-General Commanding, issued a state of Martial Law in Missouri. You can read a copy of this document later in this narrative, which outlines the cause for banishment. During the Civil War and the subsequent reconstruction of the American government, all people living in the United States were required to sign an oath of allegiance to the newly forming government. James Henry signed this declaration and served in the Union Army. Harvey Henry registered as a Confederate and was taken as a prisoner of war.

Because of the timing of these events I feel that James Henry and Elizabeth must have separated after the birth of Amanda in 1860. In 1862 Joseph was placed under the guardianship of George and Nancy Moxley Erhardt, James Henry's sister. In the 1870 US Census Amanda is recorded as living with William and Ann Price and Joseph with Joseph and Nancy Martin. There is no evidence of where Elizabeth went, or if she ever came back.

But there is evidence that James Henry married again in 1875 to Margaret Rogers, divorced her and in 1877 married Jemima Ann Hampton. When James Henry died his estate was forced to be sold to pay back alimony owed to Margaret and Jemima. The rest of

General Order #11, George Caleb Bingham



the estate came under the management of executor George Erhardt for the care of Joseph. I imagine that when the money ran out, or Joseph became old enough to go to work, George farmed Joseph out to his neighbors, the Martins. Or maybe because the Martins were elderly they were simply looking for someone to live with them and help on the farm.

There was also another daughter, Phoebe Christine with conflicting birth dates. One date is after Elizabeth was banished and before James married again. Another date is 1874 which validates why in 1879, upon the death of James Henry, the courts awarded custody of Phoebe to Harvey and Flora Moxley. James wrote an affidavit for the character of Harvey Moxley to garner his release from Union prison, and since Harvey and Flora lived out their lives in Chariton County I feel they must have been absolved of crimes against the United States.

So, here is an example of the conundrums I faced in my research. Phoebe Christine Moxley was a daughter of James Henry Moxley. James Henry had a brother Harvey Henry who had a son John Henry. John Henry had a daughter Phoebe Kathryn Moxley. Both Phoebe are recorded as Phebe, Phoebe, and Phoebe Moxley. Both John Henry and James Henry are recorded as J.H. or Henry Moxley. I found a newspaper record of a law suit between

plaintiffs Phebe McAvan, John McAvan, Emily Bunch, Randolph Bunch, Henry Saunders against defendants Christina Moxley, Flora Moxley, and Harvey Moxley for disposition of land. Turns out to be the same property that was owned by James Henry Moxley. Is the Christina Moxley listed as a defendant actually Phoebe Christine? Stands to reason. So—who is Phebe McEvans and why was she suing the Moxleys over land that was owned by James Henry? I found

two other instances of court filings for Phebe McEvan against Christina Moxley. Once again, it comes down to the land!

Joseph Henry Moxley (b. April 1, 1856 – d. 1920) was born during the Civil War at a time of violence when Missouri was trying to figure out which side of the fence she was on.

May 30, 1854, President Franklin Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, allowing the notion of "popular sovereignty" in determining if a territory would be a slave state or a free state. This act set the stage for the violent Kansas-Missouri border wars where the Missouri "Border Ruffians" and the Kansas "Jayhawkers" transformed a frontier quarrel over slavery's borders into a national issue. In 1857, The Dred Scott decision was handed down by U.S. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. Under Missouri statutes, in 1846 Scott was allowed to sue for his freedom from slavery based on the fact that he had previously lived in a free territory (Wisconsin) before his return to the slave state of Missouri. April 3, 1860, the Pony Express started its first run from St. Joseph to Sacramento, California. In 1861 the Union declared Martial Law in the state of Missouri due to the chaos and lawlessness that accompany war. In 1862 In a three-day battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, the Union Army forced the Confederates, excluding the state guard from Missouri, to retreat; this battle effectively ended the threat of Confederate military control in Missouri. And in 1865 slavery was abolished in Missouri by an ordinance of immediate emancipation, making Missouri the first slave state to emancipate its slaves before the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution. (<https://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/history/timeline/timeline5>)

This was the era of Jesse James. In 1881 Governor Thomas Crittenden offered a \$5000 reward for the arrest and conviction of members of the Jesse James gang. Jesse was killed by Bob Ford in 1882 in St. Joseph. 1884 the American School of Osteopathy was incorporated by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in Kirksville. Dr. Still was the grandfather of Dr. Andrew Still Wallace, who married Mildred Carpenter from Rothville. They will always be Millie and Doc to our family. In 1899 Scott Joplin published "The Maple Leaf Rag" in Sedalia.

On June 19, 1881 Joseph married Sarah Elizabeth Holt in Westville Township, Chariton County and they borrowed money to purchase a farm in Lingo, Macon County, Missouri. Between 1882-1908 they would have 12 children, living their entire married lives in Lingo.

After Joseph's death in 1920 Sarah lived with her daughter in Brookfield and died there in 1944. They are buried together in Rose Hill Cemetery, Brookfield. On Joseph's death certificate his parents are recorded as Joseph and Nancy Moxley, not James Henry and Elizabeth. Maybe it is more than irony that in death Joseph ignored his parents as it seems they ignored him in life.

In 1919-1920 Missouri became the eleventh state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment granting suffrage to women and Marie Byrum became the first woman to vote in Missouri history (Aug. 31). Bagnell Dam was completed in 1939, forming the Lake of the Ozarks, one of the largest artificial lakes in the world with approximately 1400 miles of shoreline. 1945 U.S. Vice President Harry S Truman, from Independence, became President upon the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and was elected for a full term in 1948. September 2, 1945 Japan signed documents of surrender ending World War II in the Pacific on the deck of the *USS Missouri*.

Since 1945 America has been involved in the Korean War (1950-1953), The Vietnam War (1955-1977), Gulf War (1990-1991), and the current battle in Afghanistan (2001 to present) as well as several other operations and campaigns. All of these wars have resulted in a total of 1,319,933 American lives lost. (militaryfactory.com/american_war_deaths.asp) There is more about our family's service to the country in another section of this book.

On the following pages are the details about the next two generation of our ancestors, **Wesley Lee Moxley**, b.1894 then **Donald Frayne Moxley** b.1915 and more about the others whom I've previously mentioned.

1. Donald Frayne Moxley

- * **1915 August 7**, born in Lingo, Missouri to Wesley Lee Moxley & Sarah Elizabeth (Lizzie) Walters Moxley
- * **1932** Graduated Rothville High School
- * **1941** Enlisted in the United States Army, entered at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri
- * **1944 June 3**, married Hattie Elizabeth (Betty) Sherman, Harewood Park, Maryland
- * **1945 March 28**, daughter Duane Sherman Moxley born, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland
- * **1946** Left military service and went to work in Baltimore as a grocery store manager.
- * **1948** Returned to Rothville, Missouri with his family and started sharecropping with Charles Waugh on the Waugh farms. He continued to farm here throughout his life.
- * **1951 November 16**, daughter Suzanne Elizabeth Moxley born, St. Francis Hospital, Marceline, Missouri
- * **1953 October 22**, daughter Jacqueline Frayne Moxley born, St. Francis Hospital, Marceline, Missouri
- * **1957 February 26**, son Donald Charles Moxley born, St. Francis Hospital, Marceline, Missouri
- * **1984 December 14**, Donald died and is buried in the Rothville Cemetery



1st Lieutenant Donald Moxley, c. 1943



Betty, in stripes, with her hand on Jacque's head, Duane, in glasses, with her arms around Suzanne, Donald with Donnie

In 1948 Donald moved back to Rothville with his wife Betty and their young daughter Duane. They first moved in with Grandfather and Grandmother Moxley in their home in Rothville, who still had several daughters living at home. As Karen indicated in her narrative that Lizzie's older sisters spoiled Lizzie, so I would rather imagine that Donald's sisters spoiled Duane. Plus Mother always said that she was not one of Grandmother Moxley's favorite people, and I'm sure it was due to two headstrong women living under the same roof.

Soon Donald went to work sharecropping over 1200 acres with Charles Waugh on the Waugh farms. Charles had a vacant house on the west side of the farm so Donald moved the family in. There was no electricity or indoor plumbing, but there was privacy. Suzanne (1951), Jacqueline (1953), and Donnie (1957) were all born while the family lived in this farm house.

I remember using the chamber pots from under the bed, visiting the outhouse in the cow lot, and pumping water to heat on the stove. Saturday night

was bath night. The cleanest got the first bath, then the next, then the next—all in the same water. Daddy was last, after we had all been put to bed.

Daddy put a swing in the big tree out front. Charlesie (Charles Waugh) would chant, "One for the money, Two for the show, Three to get ready, and a Fourth to go!" Then he pushed me so high I was up over the top of the evergreen in the corner. I also remember the chickens and the old black milk cow, and our dog Chrissy and her litter who were bitten by a skunk and had to be put down. I was in the second grade when we moved over to the other side of the farm into a bigger house—one with indoor plumbing.

In 1972 we moved from the farm into Grandfather Moxley's house in town. That fall the town held an election for mayor and town council members. It was our first opportunity to vote for town officials so Suzanne and I stopped after work to vote. That evening at supper we were talking about the election with Mother and Daddy. I said I didn't like the candidates for mayor, so I wrote in Daddy's name as

my choice. Suzanne laughed that she had done the same thing. Either no one else voted, or they all wrote in Daddy's name, because he was elected Mayor of Rothville. He served several years as either a council member or mayor, as he was highly respected in the community. We would all eventually serve on the council, including Mother, who also served as Yellow Creek Township tax collector for years.

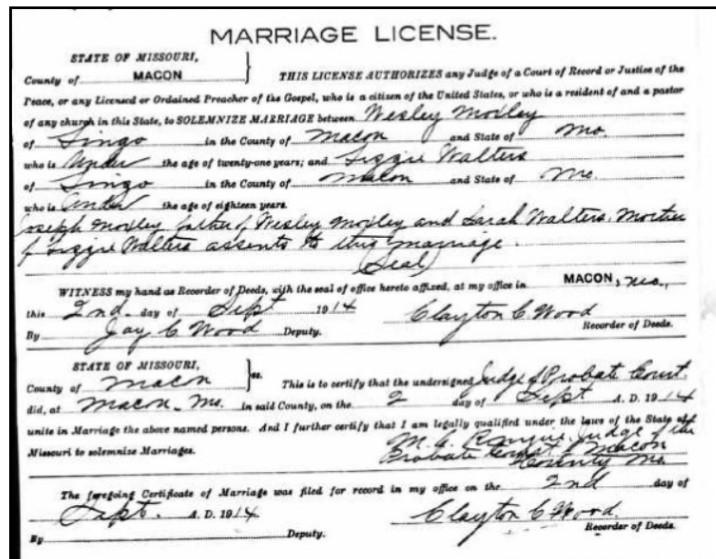


Donald and Betty in their first house, Rothville, Missouri c. 1949

2. Wesley Lee Moxley

- * **1894 October 10**, born in Macon County, Missouri to Joseph Henry Moxley and Sarah Elizabeth Holt Moxley [1900 US Census, Moxley Family Bible]
- * **1910** Census shows the families of Wesley and Sarah Elizabeth Walters on the same page—which is an indicator they were close neighbors.
- * **1914 September 2**, married Sarah Elizabeth Walters (Missouri, Marriage Records, 1805-2002 see attached) They both were underage, and according to Karen's manuscript, the marriage was frowned upon by Lizzie's family; but consent was given for a marriage that lasted 53 years until Lizzie's death in 1967.
- * **1915 August 7**, son Donald Frayne Moxley born, Lingo, Mo.
- * **1915-1917** Wesley moves his family to Yellow Creek Township, Chariton County, Missouri
- * **1915 to 1942** Twelve more children would be born to Wesley and Lizzie, all but one (Jacqulyn) surviving to adulthood. More about these children can be found on my website, in Karen's manuscript and online at Ancestry.com.
- * **[1958]** Wesley and Lizzie move to Kansas City to be caretakers of a church, taking with them the youngest of their children, Sandra, who would finish high school there.
- * **1963** They return to Rothville and purchased a house (The Johnson home) next to Floyd and Lucy Shoop.*
- * **1967** Wife Lizzie dies. Wesley stayed on in the house for a few years, but eventually moved in first with daughter Dorothy, and then with us. We loved having Grandpa with us. He would help with chores and would tell stories, which I wish I had been smart enough to write down.
- * **1972 January 8**, Wesley died and is buried in Rothville Cemetery.

Side Note: After Wesley's death in 1972, Donald and Betty moved into his house in Rothville. They lived there until their deaths in 1984 and 2018, respectively. The house was then sold and demolished by the new owners.



Children of Wesley & Lizzie

Donald Frayne Moxley b. 8-7-1915, d. 12-14, 1984
 Margaret M. Moxley, b. 6-23, 1917, d. 12-13, 1996
 Dorotha Vonciele Moxley, b. 10-8-1918, d. 4-30-1992
 Ruth Wilma Moxley, b. 12-15, 1919, d. 2-5-1997
 Joseph Thomas Moxley, b. 2-18-1921, d. 11-3-2006
 Erma Jean Moxley, b. 3-7-1922, d. 2-1-2010
 Wesley Lee Moxley, II, b. 12-22-1925, d. 3-28-2006
 Ellen Arlene Moxley, b. 8-24-1928 d. 6-10-2012
 Patricia J. Moxley, 10-5-1931 d. 4-4-2009
 Jacqulyn Moxley, b. 3-29-1934, d. 6-29-1934
 Karen Beverly Moxley, b. 10-12-1935
 Billie DeVona Moxley, b. 5-19-1940
 Sandra Sue Moxley, b. 8-12-1942, d. 2-14-2001

3. Sarah Elizabeth (Lizzie) Walters Moxley

- * **1898 February 18**, born in Lingo, Macon County, Missouri to Thomas Walters and Sarah Mendenhall Walters.
- * **1900** US Census shows Lizzie, 2 years old, living with a household of 10 people.
- * **1909** September 3, Lizzie's father, Thomas Walters, dies when she is 11 years old
- * **1910** US Census shows only Lizzie, her mother Sarah, and her brother Clarence
- * **1914** Lizzie (16) marries Wesley Moxley (20)
- * **1915-1942** Lizzie has 13 children.
- * **1924** Lizzie's mother remarries for the third time.
- * **1935 January 20**, Lizzie's mother dies
- * **1964** Lizzie and Wesley celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary
- * **1967 June 10**, Sarah Elizabeth (Lizzie) dies and is buried in Rothville Cemetery

Side Note: Aunt Karen's narrative says Lizzie was doted on by her half sisters, Maggie, Ellen and Millie. Maggie (Margaret Sherrer, b. 1882) married Frank Strayhall and had three children including a son, Freddie b. 1904. He, Lizzie, and Clarence were very close growing up in Lingo. Maggie and Ellen (Ellen Sherrer, b. 1876) were daughters of Lizzie's mother Sarah by her first marriage to John Sherrer. Millie (Amelia Jane Walters, b. 1885, daughter of Joseph and his first wife Ann Morris) was the Kansas City dressmaker that Karen refers to.

I wonder if their mother Sarah taught the girls to sew or if it was the Bohemian neighbor who had taught Lizzie to bake Kolaches. And I wonder if Lizzie spoke or understood Welsh.

I also wonder if Lizzie ever sought solitude. She started her life in a family of 10, and then created her own family of 14.



Left: Sarah Elizabeth and Wesley Moxley c. 1960

Above: 1964, Rothville, MO

50th Wedding Anniversary of Lizzie and Wesley

Left to Right: Karen Jeffress, Margaret Lightle, Jean Smith, Ruth Price, Dorotha Fry-Vaughn, Billie Brown, Arlene Head, Patty Clark, Sandra Downey, Donald Moxley, Joseph T. Moxley, Wesley Moxley, Jr.

4. Joseph Henry Moxley

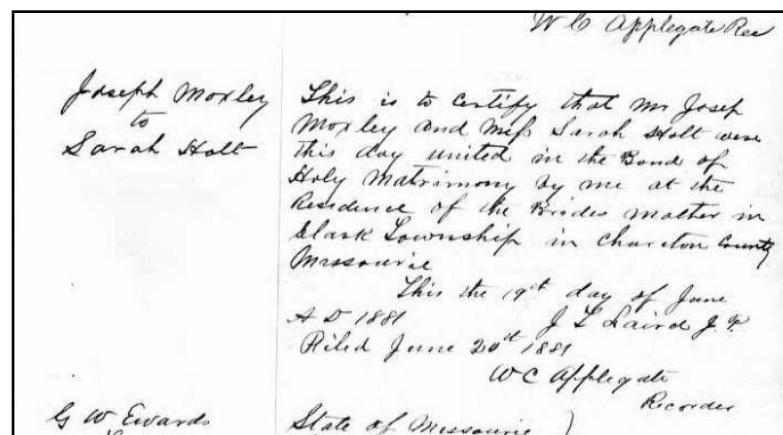
- * **1854 April 1**, born to James Henry Moxley in Chariton County, Missouri. There are no census records for Joseph Henry Moxley until 1870. There should have been something under James Henry for 1860, but I found nothing.
- * **1862 April 6**, George Erhardt (Earheart) filed a guardianship bond for the custodial care of Joseph Moxley, minor heir of Henry Moxley, deceased.¹ George married James Henry's sister Nancy Catherine.
- * **1870** US Census indicates Residence Post Office: Keytesville. Joseph, 12 years old, lived in the household of Joseph Martin, age 71, and Nancy Martin, age 62; the only other household member was Esther Capp, 16 years old, domestic servant.²
- * **1881 June 19**, married Sarah Elizabeth Holt [Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002]
- * **1883 to 1908** Twelve children were born to Joseph and Sarah.
- * **1894 October 10**, Wesley Lee Moxley is born
- * **1900** US Census, Joseph lives in Lingo, Missouri and is a farmer
- * **1920 February 27**, Joseph dies and is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Brookfield, MO.

¹Documents in Missouri, Wills and Probate Records, 1766-1988, image 51-52

²1870 Census indicates Joseph living with Joseph and Nancy Martin.

³Joseph's death certificate, identifies his parents as Joseph Moxley and Nancy Moxley, the informant is H Moxley, Bucklin Mo RFD #3.

I can only guess that Joseph told his family that his parents were Joseph and Nancy and maybe never mentioned the last name Martin? So the H Moxley on the death certificate (probably his son Harvey) merely assumed it was Moxley.



MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFICATE OF DEATH									
1. PLACE OF DEATH		Registration District No. 496		File No. 7685					
County _____ Township _____ City _____		Primary Registration District No. 333		Registered No. 18					
2. FULL NAME		Husband of Joseph Moxley		Ward _____					
(a) Residence, city or town where death occurred		SA. _____		(If nonresident give city or town and State)					
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred		yr. mo. da.	How long in U.S., if of foreign birth?		yr. mo. da.				
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS									
3. SEX	4. COLOR OR RACE	5. SINGLED, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (circle the word)							
Male	White	MARRIED							
SA. If MARRIED, Name of Husband or (ex-husband)		Husband of Joseph Moxley							
6. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR)		January 15, 1854							
7. AGE	YEARS	MONTHS	DAY	If less than 1 day, enter					
64				2					
MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH									
16. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) Feb 17 1920									
17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Feb 1, 1920, to Feb 22, 1920, that I last saw him alive on Feb 1, 1920, and that death occurred on the date stated above, at 4 p.m.									
The CAUSE OF DEATH WAS AS FOLLOWS: Mortal reorganization									
18. WHERE WAS DISEASE CONTRACTED IF NOT AT PLACE OF DEATH Lingo Mo									
19. DID AN OPERATION PRECEDE DEATH? NO. DATE OF _____									
20. WAS THERE AN AUTOPSY? NO									
21. WHAT TEST CONFIRMED DIAGNOSIS? (Signed) M.D.									
Feb 18, 1920 (Address) BROOKFIELD, MO.									
*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or in deaths from VIOLENT CRIMES, state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY, and (2) WHETHER ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, OR HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)									
22. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL DATE OF BURIAL Rose Steele 2/18/1920									
23. UNDERTAKER ADDRESS M.J. Rust Brookfield, Mo									

5. Sarah Elizabeth Holt

- * **1865 August 13**, Born to William James and Nancy Moore Holt, Westville, Chariton County, Missouri
- * **1869** Brother Joseph Grant Holt born to the family.
- * **1881 June 19**, Married Joseph Henry Moxley
- * **1881-1908** Joseph and Sarah would have twelve children, all who lived to be adults. In this writer's opinion that was quite a feat for the time period.
- * **1920** US Census, Joseph and Sarah, with Wilford E Moxley (22), Luther Moxley(21), Lester Moxley(19), Opal Moxley(16), Frank Moxley(14), Sylvia Moxley(11) were still home. A great nephew, Robert Pippin (2) is living with them as well.
- * **1920** Husband Joseph Henry dies.
- * **1930** US Census, Sarah has been widowed, Wilford (32, single, coal miner), daughter Sylvia and her husband, Russell Mason (coal miner), and nephew Robert Pippin (12) still lived with her.
- * **1940** US Census, Sarah is still noted as head of household. Wilford, Sylvia and Russell still live with her, but Robert Pippin has moved out. Wilford and Russell now work for the W.P.A as rock crushers¹
- * **1940 June 10**, Sarah was 78 years old at her death and is buried in Rosehill Cemetery, Brookfield, Missouri. According to her obituary in the Macon Chronicle-Herald at her death, nine (of 43) grandsons and one (of 20) great grandsons were serving in the military during WWII, which would include my father Donald Frayne Moxley and his brother, Joseph Thomas (JT) Moxley. In the military section I have listed who I believe to be the 10 soldiers.



Rosehill Cemetery, Brookfield, Missouri. Headstone of Joseph and Sarah Moxley. Photo by j. Blocklyn

Side Note: ¹The **Works Progress Administration (WPA)**; renamed in 1939 as the **Work Projects Administration**) was an American New Deal agency, employing millions of people (mostly unskilled men) to carry out public works projects, including the construction of public buildings and roads. Almost every community in the United States had a new park, bridge, or school that was constructed by the agency. **Linn County Jail and Sheriff's Residence** is a historic jail and sheriff's residence located at Linneus, Linn County, Missouri. It was built in 1871, and is a two-story, five bay, Greek Revival style I-house constructed of concrete, wood, and brick. A one-story brick addition with basement, was built as a Works Progress Administration project in 1937. The building was converted to a museum in the 1970s. (<https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/00001659.pdf>)

6. Thomas Walters

1858 born in Ystradgynlais, Breconshire, Wales to Daniel & Mary Watkins Walters [1861 Wales Census, p.26]

1883 May 5, Thomas married Ann Morris (b. 1858) in Wales

1884 October 11, daughter Maryann born in Wales

1886 December 26, daughter Amelia Jane (Millie) born in Wales

1887 Emigrated to America with his wife and two daughters

1888 January, son William L born in Missouri

1891 January 23, son David born in Lingo, Macon County, Missouri

1892 May 12, Wife Ann Morris died and was buried in New Cambria, Macon County Missouri (1830-1963, Cemetery Records of Macon County, Missouri Volume V)

1895 Thomas married Mrs. Sarah Sherrer

1898 February 18, daughter Sarah Elizabeth born, Lingo, Macon County, Missouri

1899 September 18, son Clarence born, Lingo, Macon County, Missouri

1900 US Census shows Thomas head of house, Sarah is his spouse, married 4 years, Coal Miner, Thomas Walters 42 (1858) born in England [probably generic for anywhere in British Isles]

Sarah Walters 40 (1860) born in Missouri (earlier census indicate she was born in 1856)

Maryann Walters 15 (1884) born in Wales

Nellie J 13 (1886) born in Wales (Amelia Jane (Millie) Walters)

Willie 12 (1888) born in Missouri (William L. Walters)

David 10 (1890) born in Missouri

Lizzie 2 (1898) born in Missouri

Clarence 8/12 (1899) born in Missouri

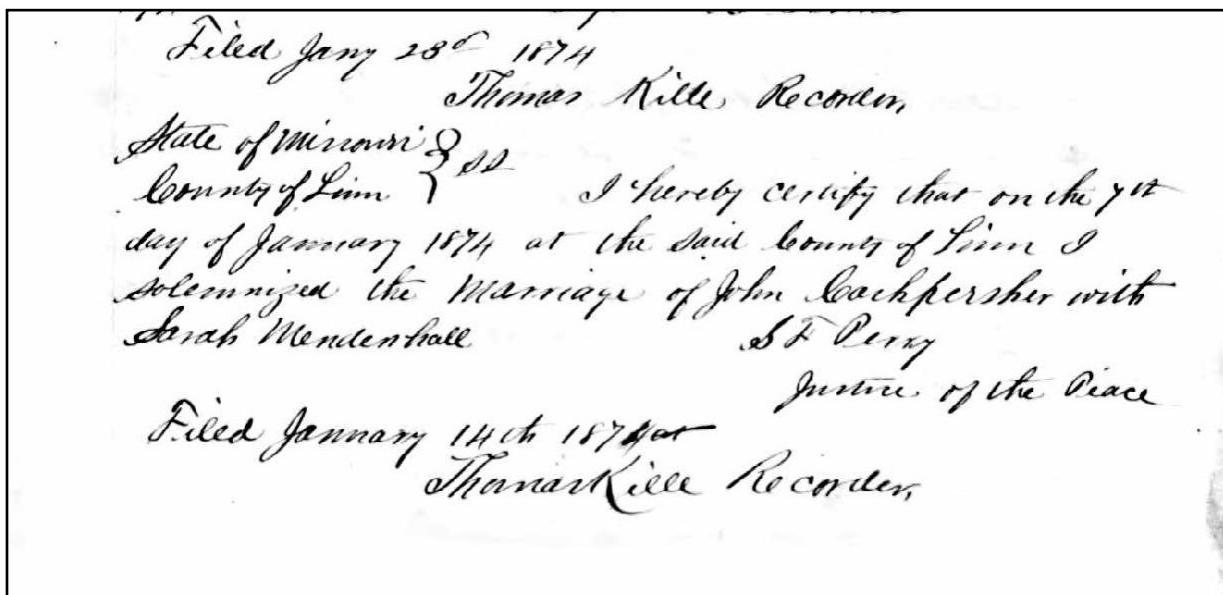
Ellen Sherrer 22 (1877) born in Missouri, father born in Germany

Annie Sherrer 13 (1886) born in Missouri, father born in Germany

1909 Thomas dies September 3 and is buried next to his first wife Ann in the New Cambria cemetery.

7. Sarah Mendenhall

- * **1856** Sarah was born to Sanford and Susan Roberson Mendenhall
- * **1874 January 23**, Sarah Mendenhall married John Carhperser (I will guess that this was the groom's German name and it became Anglicized to Sherrer) in New Cambria, Linn County, Missouri. She was 18 years old [Missouri, Marriages, 1805-2002 p. 205](document below)
- * **1877** daughter Ellen born
- * **1886** daughter Annie born
- * **1882** January 16, daughter Margaret born
- * **1893** John Sherrer died intestate. Probate assigned all to his wife Sarah [Missouri Wills & Probate, 1766-1988, p.367]
- * **1895** Mrs. Sarah Sherrer married Thomas Walters [Missouri, Marriage Records, 1805-2002. p 274]
- * **1901** first grandchild born to daughter Margaret and Frank Strayhall (children: Albert (1901), Freddie (1904) Francis (1907), Edna (1910))
- * **1909** husband Thomas dies in September
- * **1910** US Census list the following household: p. 21
 - Sarah Walters, 54 years old
 - Lizzie, 12 years old
 - Clarence, 10 years ikd
- * **1920** US Census list Sarah and Clarence in Marceline Missouri
- * **1924** Sarah married Benjamin H. Davis, Marceline, Missouri [Missouri, Marriage Records, Image 276/645]
- * **1930** US Census list Benjamin Davis, wife Sarah, with a boarder living there as well. Karen's narrative indicated this marriage. The 1920 Census shows Benjamin and Sarah lived in houses next to each other.
- * **1935 January 20**, Sarah dies and is buried in the Mount Olivet Cemetery, Marceline, Missouri. Karen indicated that upon her death Clarence sued Mr. Davis for her estate. Still searching for these documents.



8. James Henry Moxley

- * **1823** born in Warren County, Kentucky to Henry and Mary “Polly” Lomax Moxley.
- * Migrated to Missouri and married Elizabeth Sanders (b. 1839) daughter of William R. Sanders, in Chariton County, Missouri. I am going by the account of J.H. Sorensen as I can find no documents to attest to this.
- * **1856 son Joseph Henry born**
- * **1860** daughter Amanda born
- * **1861** a Probate court appointed guardianship of Joseph to a George Erhardt [Missouri, Wills & Probate Records, 1766-1988, p.41,42]. George was married to James Henry’s sister Nancy Catherine.
- * **1870** US Census: Joseph (14) lived in the household of Joseph and Nancy Martin.
- * **1870** US Census shows Amanda J. Moxley living with William and Ann Price. Amanda is noted as a daughter of James Henry in Sorensen’s account
- * **1874** daughter Phoebe born (1880 US Census identifies her birthdate as abt. 1874)
- * **1875 September 12,** Married Margaret Rogers [Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002, p.452]
- * **1877 May,** divorced Margaret Rogers
- * **1877 December** Married Jemima Ann Hampton [Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002, p.358]
- * **1877-1879** James Henry dies
- * **1879** Phoebe was put under the guardianship of Harvey and Flora Moxley
- * **1881** there was a petition for sale of James H. Moxley’s real estate to pay for alimony due to his second wife Maggie from 1877, and a payment to his third wife, Jemima who remarried Philip Owen Rice in 1879. Sorensen does not mention payments to made for the care of children. Joseph and Amanda would have been of age, but Phoebe was only 7.

9. Elizabeth Sanders

- * Born in German 1839.
- * 1856 son Joseph Henry is born
- * 1860 daughter Amanda J. is born
- * 1861 son Joseph is made a ward of George Erhardt
- * 1865 Elizabeth Moxley is banished from the United States. (U.S., Union Provost Marshals' Papers, 1861-1867)

No other trace of Elizabeth Moxley has been found. It appears that Elizabeth and James Henry probably divorced and James Henry went off to fight with the Union Army during the Civil War. Is that is why their children were made wards of the court? Since Elizabeth was banished why didn’t she take her children with her? And why didn’t James Henry care for them after he returned? All of this remains a mystery. But what I find with doing ancestry research is that often by chance something new comes to light, and the mystery is solved!

10. Henry Moxley

- * **1773** Henry is born in Virginia to Nathaniel (I) and Mary Esther Carson Moxley. [J.H. Sorensen]
- * First marriage date and spouse is unknown. But his first three children were born in North Carolina.
- * **1809** First son is born, Thomas
- * **1811** Daughter Sarah is born
- * **1812** Second son is born, John (d. 1862).
- * **1820 January 16**, Married Mary Polly Lomax, Warren County, Kentucky
- * **1820** A set of twins is born, Hardy (d. 1843) Narcissa (d. 1843) Warren County, Kentucky
- * **1821** Daughter Hester Ann is born (d. 1880) Warren County, Kentucky
- * **1823 Son James Henry is born (d. 1879)** Warren County, Kentucky
- * **1825** Son Harvey Henry is born (d. 1901) Calloway County, Missouri
- * **1829** Son Asher is born (d. 1899) Missouri
- * **1830** Daughter Nancy Catherine is born (d. 1877) Chariton County, Missouri
- * **1837 and 1848** purchased land near Salisbury, Chariton County, Missouri
- * **1850** US Census indicates Henry (71) and Mary (61) lived in Buffalo Lick, Chariton County, MO
- * **1851** Both he and Mary die the same year

Lorene Sturgill, “Hoppers, Moxley, Toliver, and related Families” does not include Henry as a son of Nathaniel J.H. Sorensen indicates Henry is a son of Nathaniel, and that Henry and Polly had Hester Ann, Harvey, Nancy, James Henry, and Asher.

Thomas, Sarah, and John were from Henry’s first marriage in North Carolina

The birth dates above are from the Sturgill book.

From Missouri, Wills & Probate Records, 1766-1988: Henry died intestate, but with property. On June 4, 1863 the probate courts assigned Henry’s son Harvey administrator of Henry’s estate and Harvey submitted a \$6000 bond to secure the estate. There is no mention of minor heirs, or distribution of assets.

From Henry forward to the present all the information is confirmed. And according to Sorensen and/or Sturgill, everything from Nathaniel back is confirmed. No documents I’ve found for Nathaniel show a son Henry.

Nathaniel’s father was William IV (1693-1752) (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/88467782>)

1. William IV (1693) father was William III (1670-1744) (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/88468198/william-w_-moxley)
2. William III (1670) father was William II (1640-1713) (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/88468198>)
3. William II (1640) father was William I (1610-1668) (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/88469059/william-moxley>)
4. William I (1610) father was Richard (1555-1584) (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/88469232>)
5. Richard (1555-1584) (J.H. Sorensen)

MILITARY SERVICE

Revolutionary War to Afghanistan War

As it turns out our family has a long history of serving in the military and I felt it necessary to recognize their service to America by including them in this narrative. I had no idea when I started this section that there would be this much information available; nor did I realize the research would be such a good history teacher placing American wars into my view. Sure, I studied American History with Mr. Kennedy at Northwestern High School, but it didn't resonate then like it does now that I've put family members on the frontlines.

Revolutionary War (1775—1783)

These first three men are brothers (my 1st cousin, 5X removed), sons of Daniel Moxley (b.1740) who was a brother to 4G-grandfather Nathaniel I (b.1720) John and Daniel enlisted together on July 18, 1776

John Moxley (b. 1745-d.1798, Enlisted July 18, 1776)

First Flying Camp

Captain Aeneas Campell

Frederick County, MD

Daniel Moxley (b. 1720-1761, Enlisted July 18, 1776)

First Flying Camp

Captain Aeneas Campell

Frederick County, MD

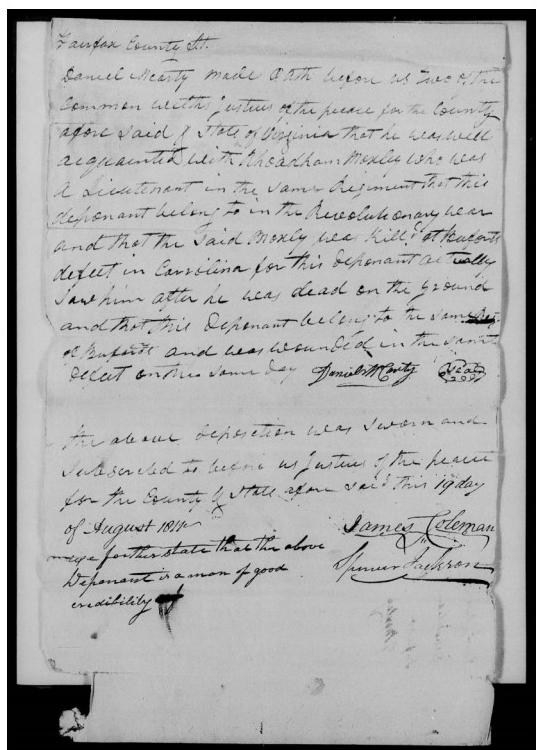
Rhodam Moxley (b.1752—d.1780, Enlisted July 18, 1776)

2nd & 3rd Regiment

Virginia

Lieutenant Moxley was killed at Waxhaws Massacre, or Buford's defeat, South Carolina. *The Battle of Waxhaws took place during the American Revolutionary War on May 29, 1780, near Lancaster, South Carolina, between a Continental Army force led by Abraham Buford and a mainly Loyalist force led by British officer Banastre Tarleton. Buford refused an initial demand to surrender, but when his men were attacked by Tarleton's cavalry, many threw down their arms to surrender. Buford apparently attempted to surrender. However, the British commanding officer Tarleton was shot at during the truce, causing his horse to fall and trap him. Loyalists and British troops were outraged at the breaking of the truce in this manner and proceeded to fall on the rebels. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Waxhaws]*

The document on the right is a deposition that was given as proof of Rhodam's death during the war, and was requested by his brothers, William and Joseph, so that they could inherit his Revolutionary War land warrants.



Joseph Moxley (1st Cousin, 6X removed, son of Thomas/6G-Grandfather William III)

Virginia Militia

Colonial soldiers of the South, for Colonel George Washington, for Colonel John West

Aaron Redman (5G-Grandfather, Sherman side)

Virginia, Continental Troops

7th & 11th Regiment

Corporal Drum and Fife

Richard R. Omohundro (4th cousin 5x removed, Moxley side)

Enlisted June 4, 1778

Virginia Militia under R. Napier

Robert Sherman (b.1721-d.1800) (5G-Grandfather)

10th Regiment

Virginia

The record *U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783* indicates a Robert Sherman on the payroll of the Virginia Regiment in 1777. He was paid 2 pounds, 4 shillings for the month of November.

War of 1812

Martin Mendenhall (b.1767-d.1834, 3G-Grandfather, Moxley side)

Ensign

Jefferson County Militia

Served at the Battle of Lundy's Lane

The Battle of Lundy's Lane, also known as the Battle of Niagara Falls, was a battle of the Anglo-American War of 1812, which took place on 25 July 1814, in present-day Niagara Falls, Ontario. It was one of the bloodiest battles of the war, and one of the deadliest battles ever fought in Canada. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Lundy%27s_Lane]

Christopher Moxley (birth and death unknown, 1st cousin, 5X removed)

Private

111 Regiment

Virginia Militia

Westmoreland County

The 111 Regiment was under Captain Marmaduke and commanded by Major William Nelson

Civil War (1861-1865)

Union

James Henry Moxley (1823-1879, 2G-Grandfather)

42nd & 43rd Infantry
Pleasantville, Missouri
Enlisted by Captain Sharpe
Remarks: Good Soldier

Organized at St. Joseph, Mo., August 22 to September 7, 1864. Attached to District of Northern Missouri, Dept. of Missouri, to April, 1865. District of Central Missouri, to June, 1865. Duty in District of Northern Missouri till April, 1865. Action at Booneville, Mo., October 9 and 12, 1864. Brunswick October 11. Battle of Glasgow October 15, 1864 (6 Cos.). Operating against guerillas in District of Central Missouri till June, 1865. Affair Little Blue River March 11, 1865 (Detachment). Skirmish Star House, near Lexington, May 4 (Detachment). Mustered out June 30, 1865. Regiment lost during service 11 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 53 Enlisted men by disease. Total 64.

Asher Moxley (1829-1899, Brother of 2G-Grandfather James Henry, a 3G-Uncle)

2nd and 11th Regiments
Missouri State Militia Cavalry

The 11th regiment was organized in Missouri at large January 1 to April 20, 1862. Assigned to duty in District of North Missouri. Actions at Cherry Grove June 26 and July 1. Near Memphis July 18. Newark August 1 (Detachment). Kirksville August 6 (Detachment). Near Stockton August 8 (Detachment). It consolidated with 2nd Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry September 2, 1862. Another source gives the following. The 11th Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry was enrolled between 16 January 1862 and 21 March 1862. They were mustered between 16 January 1862 and 18 April 1862. The Regiment was discharged on 1 September 1862. The Colonel in charge was Henry S. Lipscomb.

John Hardy Moxley (Brother of 2G-Grandfather James Henry, a 3G-Uncle)

42nd Regiment
Missouri Infantry

Forty-second Infantry. -- Col., William Forbes, Lieut.-Col., Thaddeus J. Stauber; Maj., A. W. Billings. The organization of this regiment was commenced early in Aug., 1864. By the middle of September it numbered 900 men and was then for some time engaged in the guerrilla warfare in Missouri and in Price's raid. Toward the latter part of November the command was concentrated at Benton barracks, St. Louis, where the officers received their commissions and the regiment was mustered in, the last companies being mustered on the 29th. The same day the regiment embarked on transports for Paducah, where it received orders to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, Tenn. Before reaching Nashville it was sent to Fort Donelson, which place was then threatened by the Confederate Gen. Lyon, and remained there until Dec. 30, losing 150 men by small-pox, measles and incidental camp diseases. On the 31st the regiment arrived at Nashville and reported to General Thomas, who sent it to garrison the post at Tullahoma, and there it remained until mustered out. Three companies were mustered out on March 22, and the remainder on June 28, 1865. Source: The Union Army, vol. 4, p. 269

Nathaniel Wesley Moxley (son of Samuel and Mary Robinson Moxley. Samuel was a brother to my 3G-Grandfather Henry)

Company 1, 29th Regiment
Missouri Volunteers Infantry

Enlisted August 21, 1862, Mustered 9/25/1862, Died 3/27/1864 at Regimental Hospital, Woodville, Jackson Co., Alabama of Scorbutus (Scorbutus is a medical name for Scurvy - the symptoms of which are inanition (the exhausted

state due to prolonged under-nutrition), debility, anemia, and edema of the dependent parts; spongy condition sometimes with ulceration of the gums and loss of teeth; hemorrhages of the skin and mucous membranes. Many Civil War soldiers suffered or died of this disease.)

The 29th Missouri Infantry was organized at Benton Barracks and St. Louis, Missouri July through October 1861 and mustered in for three years service under the command of Colonel John Smith Cavender.

The regiment was attached to Cape Girardeau, Department of the Missouri, to December 1862. 1st Brigade, 11th Division, XIII Corps, Department of the Tennessee, to December 1862. 1st Brigade, 4th Division, Sherman's Yazoo Expedition, December 22, 1862 to January 3, 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, XV Corps, Army of the Tennessee, to December 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, XV Corps, to April 1864. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, XV Corps, to September 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, XV Corps, to November 1864. Unattached, XV Corps, to June 1865. The regiment mustered out June 12, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky.

Sanford Mendenhall (my Great Grandfather, Moxley side)

Missouri Militia

Confederate

George Erhardt (husband of Nancy Moxley, daughter of 3G-Grandfather Henry)

Company D, 8th Battalion,
Missouri Infantry

Harvey Henry Moxley (3G Uncle)

Selected Records of the War Department Relating to Confederate Prisoners of War, 1861-1865 indicates Harvey Moxley as a Confederate POW. His wife, Flora, was banished at the same time as Elizabeth Moxley. Both Harvey and Flora lived in Chariton County, Missouri and were made guardians of James Henry's daughter Phoebe Christina.

The following two men, Thomas R and Nathaniel M., are sons of Nathaniel II/ son of 4G-Grandfather Nathaniel I, so they would be our 1st cousin, 3X removed; they joined at different times, but with the same regiment)

Thomas R. Moxley (1827-1910) Enlisted 10/20/1863 at the age of 37

Nathaniel M. Moxley, III (1834-1921) Enlisted on May 3, 1862 at the age of 28

Thomas Moxley (1809-1899) (1st Cousin 4X removed, son of William Thomas/son of Nathaniel I)

(surrendered at Goldsboro, NC, December 27, 1862, and received a pass to Indiana)

Company 1, 61st Regiment
North Carolina Infantry

61st Infantry Regiment was organized at Wilmington, North Carolina, in August 1862. The men were recruited in the counties of Sampson, New Hanover, Beaufort, Craven, Chatham, Lenoir, Wilson, Martin, Ashe, Alleghany, and Jones. It was also assigned to General Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Army of Northern Virginia. It marched to the Kinston area (Battle of Kinston: 61st North Carolina Infantry Regiment) and engaged in its first action. The unit advanced to Charleston, served on James, Morris, and Sullivan's Islands, and took an active part in the fight at Battery Wagner. Later it was ordered to Virginia where it fought at Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor, and then the regiment endured the hardships of the Siege of Petersburg south and north of the James River. It returned to North Carolina and was prominent in the Battle of Bentonville. While in the Charleston area, July 10 to September 6, 1863, 6 were killed, 35 wounded and 76 missing, and in September totaled 331 men. Few surrendered with the Army of Tennessee in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels William S. Davane and James D. Radcliffe, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Mallett, and Major Henry Harding.

The following men, James, Noah, Andrew J., and John Peyton Moxley are brothers, sons of Thomas/Daniel/3G-Grandfather Nathaniel 1, so that makes them my 2nd cousins, 3X removed. There were three other brothers, but there is no military records for them.

John Peyton Moxley, I (1829-1862)

61st Regiment

North Carolina Infantry

John died in 1862. I did not find the military notice of his death, so assume he died as a soldier.

Andrew J. Moxley (1836-1862)

Company L

51st Virginia Infantry

Andrew died during the war of consumption, Grayson, VA on December 7, 1862

Noah Moxley (1840-1921)

Company A, 22 Regiment

North Carolina Infantry

James Moxley (1841-1897)

Enlisted May 3, 1862

Company 1, North Carolina

61st Infantry Regiment

William Morel Moxley (1825-1878, 3rd Cousin 4X removed, son of Nathaniel b.1760/Thomas b.1697/, Joseph b.1724/ 6G-Grandfather William III b.1670)

Major

Company A, 18th Regiment

Alabama Infantry

There is more about William Morel later in the “Interesting Things” section of this narrative. A book was written publishing the letters he and his wife wrote to each other during the Civil War.

Smith Johnson (1824-1902, Smith is the stepfather of Druscilla Fogerty Sherman, wife of William E. Sherman, Pop Pop’s parents.)

Enlisted July 1, 1861,

Private

Virginia Fauquier Light Artillery Battery

Markham, Virginia

John Willey (1833-1920, John Willey, husband of Elizabeth Moxley, daughter of Nathaniel Moxley, II)

Enlisted March 15, 1862

Company F, 22nd Regiment

North Carolina Infantry

WORLD WAR I (1914-1919)

Orville William Howe (1901-1977, son of May Moxley Howe)

US Army 1919-1922

Harrison Harvey Moxley (1894-1936, son of Harvey Henry Moxley/son of Henry Moxley, 3G Uncle)

US Army 1917-1919

335 Field Artillery, 87th Division

After the military, he had a career as a Pinkerton Guard

WORLD WAR II (1939-1945)

The 1940 obituary of Sarah Holt Moxley said she had nine grandsons and one great grandson serving in the military. Here they are:

Sons of Wesley and Sarah Moxley.

Donald Frayne Moxley (1915-1984)

US Army 1941-1946

1st Lieutenant

Basic Training: Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Officer Candidate School: Fort Benning, GA (waiting on confirmation from US Archives)

Military Police, Presidio, San Francisco, CA

Chemical Warfare, Edgewood Arsenal, Baltimore, MD

Joseph Thomas Moxley (1921-2006)

US Army

Sons of May Moxley's (Grandfather Wesley's sister)

Orville William Howe

US Navy, served on the USS Gen. M.B. Stewart. Orville appears to have served in both World Wars and in both the Army and Navy

Joseph Howe

Henry Howe

US Air Force

Lloyd Howe

US Army

Glen Howe

Emmet Blaine Howe *Grandson of May Moxley*

US Navy, served on the USS LST 464, Hospital Unit #2

Bennie Howe (son of Orville W. Howe)

US Navy 1943-1945



Donald Frayne Moxley, Edgewood Arsenal, Baltimore, Maryland. C. 1944

POST WWII

The three men listed next are brothers of my mother, Betty Sherman Moxley, sons of A.O. Sherman

Robert David Sherman, Sr. (1929-2015, Uncle)

US Navy

Harry Alphus (Jack) Sherman (1931-2010, Uncle)

US Navy

KOREAN WAR (1950-1953)

VIETNAM WAR (1955-1975)

Michael Smith Sherman (1945—living, Uncle)

US Army

1962-1975

Korea, Vietnam, Germany

Was injured in battle.

Kenneth Charles Smith, Jr. (son of Erma Jean Moxley Smith, grandson of Wesley Moxley)

US Army

Germany

Thomas Eugene Bowling (1943—living, husband of sister Duane S. Moxley, son-in-law of Donald Moxley)

Served: 1962-1965

US Army Signal Corp

Vietnam 11 1/2 months

The United States Army Signal Corps (USASC) is a division of the Department of the Army that creates and manages communications and information systems for the command and control of combined arms forces. The first Vietnam War death on the battlefield was a Signal Corps radio operator, SP4 James Thomas Davis of the 3rd Radio Research Unit of the United States Army Security Agency. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signal_Corps_%28United_States_Army%29)

Michael Chalmers Thomas, I (1948-living, husband of sister Suzanne E. Moxley, son-in-law of Donald Moxley)

July 1967-July 1974

Air National Guard

188th Tactical Reconnaissance Group

Assigned to the NCOIC with the Judge Advocate Group

Fort Smith, Arkansas

On 22 August 1962, the Arkansas Air National Guard 184th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron was authorized to expand to a group level, and the 188th Tactical Reconnaissance Group was established by the National Guard Bureau. The 184th TRS becoming the group's flying squadron. Other squadrons assigned into the group were the 188th Headquarters, 188th Material Squadron (Maintenance), 188th Combat Support Squadron, and the 188th USAF Dispensary

GULF WAR (1990-1991)

Kelly Catherine Bowling (1969-living, m. Thomas Cannavale, daughter of my sister Duane S. Moxley Bowling, granddaughter of Donald F. Moxley)

1986-1994 Of note—Kelly is one of two females in the family to serve in the military.

Maryland Army National Guard

136th Combat Support Hospital

Parkville, MD

91P Radiology Specialist

Basic: Ft. Jackson, South Carolina

91P Training: Ft. Houston, TX

Radiology Specialist (91P) X rays help doctors detect injuries and illnesses. As integral members of the radiology team, the radiologic technologists operate X ray and related equipment used in diagnosing and treating injuries and diseases.

AFGHANISTAN (2001-present)

Thomas Donald Bowling (1976-living, son of sister Duane Moxley Bowling,

grandson of Donald F. Moxley)

US Navy 1997-2002

Nuclear submarine USS Houston

Michael Chalmers Thomas, II (1982-living, son of Suzanne Moxley Thomas,

grandson of Donald F. Moxley)

Missouri National Guard

Agribusiness Development Team

Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan

Casey Smith (1977-living, son of Kenneth Charles Smith, grandson of Erma Jean

Moxley Smith, great grandson of Wesley Moxley

US Army

Platoon Sargent

Missouri Army National Guard

1st Sargent

Kosovo



Thomas Donald Bowling, 2000



*Michael Chalmers Thomas, II,
Nangarhar Province,
Afghanistan, 2013*

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Karen Jeffress, *Wesley Moxley Family, Our Story (Unpublished Manuscript: 2001)*

Karen Beverly Moxley Jeffress was born in Rothville, Missouri October 12, 1935, 11th child of Wesley and Lizzie Moxley. She graduated from Northwestern High School, Mendon Missouri and married Marshall Rankin Jeffress, April 28, 1957. Karen retired 1997 and has created more than 16 quilts, a love and skill she inherited from her mother.

Julius Howard Sorensen, *William Moxley, Westmoreland County, Virginia (J.H. Sorensen: 1993) [One copy of this book is available on Amazon.com. \$150.00]*

Julius Howard Sorensen was born July 12, 1913, Kansas City, Missouri, Eldest son of Soren Kjær Sorensen, born Thisted, Denmark and Marianne Johanne Zachariasen, born Lejrskov, Ribe, Denmark.

Graduate; 1933, South High School, Omaha, Nebraska, 1950, Benjamin Franklin University, Washington, District of Columbia. Married, Muriel Scharre, October 7, 1950, Washington, District of Columbia.

Retired 1974, from the United States General Accounting Office of Washington, District of Columbia. After retirement became interested in genealogy, despite having no ancestors in the United States, and unrelated to any of the subjects of this genealogical study.

Lorene Moxley Sturgill, *Hoppers, Moxley, Tolivers and Related Families (Lorene Moxley Sturgill: 1985)*

Lorene Moxley Sturgill was born July 28, 1925 in Topia, Alleghany County, North Carolina to Oscar Emerson and Flora Black Moxley. She graduated from Piney Creek High School in 1943 and worked for Glen L. Martin Aircraft during World War II as a file clerk in an office in Baltimore, Md. In 1947 she married Sidney Warren Sturgill In Piney Creek.

Suzanne Moxley, Emily Manlove Smith, Quentin C. Smith, A History of Rothville (A Bicentennial Project of the Village of Rothville, Board of Trustees: 1976)

Suzanne Moxley was born November 16, 1951, Marceline, Missouri; Second daughter of Donald F. Moxley.

Graduated Northwestern High School, Mendon, MO 1969, Graduated Northeast Missouri State University, Kirksville, MO 1973. Married Michael C. Thomas, 1981, Personnel Director at Walsworth Publishing Company, Marceline, MO 1976-1981. Librarian at Coleman Elementary School, then Oak Grove Elementary, St. Joseph, MO. 2005—present.

Emily Manlove Thiele Smith was born on October 25, 1919 in Chariton County, MO, to Walter and Ollie Manlove. She married Carl Jr. Thiele on May 25, 1941 (d. 1953). She married Quentin Smith, May 23, 1959. She graduated from Rothville High School in 1938. She attended Kirksville State Teachers College and taught in Missouri and California. She graduated from Northeast State Teachers College in 1960 with an education degree.

Quentin C. Smith b. 1929, lives in Poplar Bluff, MO with stepson Lon Thiele. I can't find any background on Quentin, but I know he taught math.

David Moxley, [https://www.ancestry.com/boards/surnames.moxley/227.1\(mb.ashx](https://www.ancestry.com/boards/surnames.moxley/227.1(mb.ashx) February 2019

Ancestry.com, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/18271055/family?fpid=635904976> membership which includes access to the following:

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Fold3.com, Military Records;

Archives.com, Census and Vital Records;

WeRemember.com, free online memorial pages;

FindAGrave.com;

England & Wales, Civil Registration Birth Index, 1916-2007;

London, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1917;

London, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-2003;

London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1932

Page 1: <http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Moxley> February 2019
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Page 20: 1861 Wales Census, p.26
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CIVIL WAR

U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934, [https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/7th_Regiment,_Missouri_Cavalry_\(Union\)](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/7th_Regiment,_Missouri_Cavalry_(Union))

Beginning United States Civil War Research gives steps for finding information about a Civil War soldier or sailor. It covers the major records that should be used. Additional records are described in 'Missouri in the Civil War' and 'United States Civil War, 1861 to 1865' (see below).

National Park Service, The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, is searchable by soldier's name and state. It contains basic facts about soldiers on both sides of the Civil War, a list of regiments, descriptions of significant battles, sources of the information, and suggestions for where to find additional information.

Missouri in the Civil War describes many Confederate and Union sources, specifically for Missouri, and how to find them.. These include compiled service records, pension records, rosters, cemetery records, Internet databases, published books, etc.

United States Civil War, 1861 to 1865 describes and explains United States and Confederate States records, rather than state records, and how to find them. These include veterans' censuses, compiled service records, pension records, rosters, cemetery records, Internet databases, published books, etc.

MILITARY

NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER, (Military Personnel Records) 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138

SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)			ORDER NUMBER
1442	KENNETH CHARLES SMITH			949
2. ADDRESS (Print)				
MENDON CHARITON MO				
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
3. TELEPHONE				
MIKE 25				
4. AGE IN YEARS				
25				
5. PLACE OF BIRTH				
MENDON				
(Town or county)				
6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP				
MO U.S.A.				
7. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS				
MRS. JEAN SMITH				
(Mr., Mrs., Miss) (First) (Middle) (Last)				
8. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON				
MENDON CHARITON MO				
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
10. EMPLOYER'S NAME				
FARMER MENDON MO				
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
11. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS				
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.				
REGISTRATION CARD D. S. S. FORM 1 (Rev. 1-1-42)				
Signature: Kenneth Charles Smith				

Draft Registration cards

REGISTRAR'S REPORT			
DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT			
RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION
white	5'8½	136	sallow
	EYES	HAIR	Light
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Ruddy
	Gray	Red	Dark
Oriental	Brown	Brown	Freckled
	Brown	Black	Light brown
Indian	Black	Gray	Dark brown
		Bald	Black
Filipino			
Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification: <i>None</i>			
I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of the answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows: <i>Name to my registrant</i> <i>Wesley Lee Maxley</i>			
Registrar for Local Board Signature of Registrar (Number) (City or town) (State) Date of registration <i>Feb 16, 1942</i>			
LOCAL BOARD NO. 5 Baltimore Co., MD. (Stamp of Local Board)			
(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the space above)			

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before December 31, 1921)				
SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)			ORDER NUMBER
872	Joseph Thomas Maxley			T 10682
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)	Rothville Chariton Mo.			
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON LINE 2 ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL				
3. MAILING ADDRESS				
Same				
(Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same, insert word same)				
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS	6. PLACE OF BIRTH		
Benton 1144	20	Marseline		
(Name and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
DATE OF BIRTH				
Kansas City, Mo.	February 17, 1921	Missouri		
(Name and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS				
Mrs. W. T. Maxley Rothville, Mo.				
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS				
Remington Arms Company Lake City, Missouri				
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS				
Lake City Jackson Mo.				
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.				
DSS Form 1 (Rev. 11-10-42) 15-21630-2 (Over) Wesley Lee Maxley (Signature)				

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before December 31, 1921)				
SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)			ORDER NUMBER
T 690	Alpheus Omega Sherman			T 12240
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)	Hawthorne Park Middle River Baltimore Md.			
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL				
3. MAILING ADDRESS				
Route #1 Box 125 Middle River Baltimore Md.				
(Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same, insert word same)				
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS	6. PLACE OF BIRTH		
Hawthorne Telephone 7721	40	Warrington		
(Name and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
DATE OF BIRTH				
June 16, 1897	(Month) (Day) (Year)	Connecticut		
(Name and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS				
Anna L. Sherman Middle River Baltimore				
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS				
Pearl L. Martin Jr. Middle River Baltimore				
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS				
Alpheus Sherman				
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.				
D. S. S. Form 1 (Rev. 1-1-42) (Over) 15-21630-1 (Over) Alpheus Sherman (Signature)				

SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)			ORDER NUMBER
1097	Donald Frayne Moxley			271
2. ADDRESS (Print)	Rothville Chariton Mo.			
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
3. TELEPHONE	4. AGE IN YEARS	5. PLACE OF BIRTH	6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	
4F5	25	McLean County	United States of America	
Rothville (Name) (Number) (Town) (County) (State)				
DATE OF BIRTH				
Aug 7, 1915	(Month) (Day) (Year)	Missouri		
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
7. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS				
Mr. Wesley Lee Moxley				
(Mr., Mrs., Miss) (First) (Middle) (Last)				
8. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON				
Rothville Chariton Mo.				
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
10. EMPLOYER'S NAME				
Mrs. Rosalie Wilson				
11. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS				
Rothville Chariton Mo.				
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)				
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.				
D. S. S. Form 1 (Rev. 1-1-42) (Over) 15-21630-2 (Over) Donald Moxley (Signature)				

Confiscation, Assessments, Banishment: Martial Law in Missouri

*Headquarters of the Western Department
St. Louis, August 30, 1861.*

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the commanding general of this Department should assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders, who infest nearly every county of the State, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition, the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance, to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorder, to maintain as far as now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established Martial Law throughout the State of Missouri.

The lines of the Army of Occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla, and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River.

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by Court-Martial, and if found guilty will be shot.

The property, real and personal, of all persons, in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their Slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared Free men.

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges, or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in Treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the Enemies of the United States, in fomenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their own interests warned that they are exposing themselves to sudden and severe punishment.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance, are required to return to their homes forthwith; any such absence, without sufficient cause, will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the Military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws, and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of War demand. But this is not intended to suspend the ordinary Tribunals of the Country, where the Law will be administered by Civil officers in the usual manner, and with their customary authority, while the same can be exercised.

The commanding general will labor vigilantly for the public Welfare, and in his efforts for their safety hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence, but the active support of the Loyal People of the Country.

*J. C. FREMONT
Major-General Commanding.*

Some form of Martial Law would continue until the Drake Constitution was nullified. Martial Law brought with it a variety of punishments for "Secesh" while drum head courts martial and summary execution are the most widely talked about, others included: Confiscation: Men who had served in pro southern forces were liable to have their property confiscated by the federal authorities, as were persons "aiding" southern forces. As outlined above in Fremont's order.

Assessment: federal authorities used a program of assessments against "Secesh" to pay for damages done to Unionist property by pro-southern forces. Generally the valuation of these assessments seemed to run in the \$200 dollar range. If the "known Secesh" was unable to pay the assessment, the property could be seized by the federal authorities and sold to procure the value of the assessment. This particular program was rife with corruption.

Banishment: Thousands of people, mostly women and children were banished from Missouri by federal authorities during the war. Banishment could be ordered for a myriad of reasons including verbally supporting the Confederate States or having a father, husband or brother or son serving in a pro-southern force.

"All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under other false pretenses, within our lines, giving information to or communicating with the enemy," wrote Halleck in Special Orders No. 13, "will be arrested, tried, condemned, and shot as spies. It should be remembered that in this respect the laws of war make no distinction of sex; all are liable to the same penalty."

INTERESTING THINGS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASHER MOXLEY, OF MARCELINE, MISSOURI.

SICKLE-GRINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,178, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed June 13, 1891. Serial No. 396,165. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASHER MOXLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marceline, in the county of Linn and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Sickle-Grinder, of which the following is a specification

improvements in

it invention is to expensive machine adapted to be readily carried and capable of being out of the way. 1 the construction and arrangement of described, illustrated drawings, and pointed pending.

1 is a perspective view constructed in section. Fig. 2 is a

Fig. 3 is a side view showing folded down

ative position by a prop 11, which has one end pivoted in a central opening of the arm, and its free end is adapted to engage a series of notches 12 of the upper face of the standard.

The machine is adapted for grinding axes, sickles, and analogous edged tools, and it will be seen that it may be readily thrown into and out of gear, and when not in use the arm and the prop are folded upon the standard. The arm is recessed on its lower face to receive the hinged prop, when the parts are folded, to enable the parts to lie compactly upon the standard.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the standard, the internally-toothed gear-wheel mounted on the standard, the arm having one end hinged to the standard and adapted to be swung up and folded down upon the standard, a shaft journaled in the free end of the arm and carrying a grinding-wheel and provided with a pinion arranged to mesh with the internally-toothed gear-wheel, and the prop to hold the arm in operative position, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the standard provided with a series of notches on its upper face, the internally-toothed gear-wheel mounted on the standard, the arm hinged to the standard, the shaft journaled in the free end of the arm and provided with a pinion to mesh with the gear-wheel and carrying a grinding-wheel, and the prop hinged to the arm and arranged to engage the said notches, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ASHER MOXLEY.
mark

Witnesses:

J. D. HURT,
I. D. ROUTT.

(No Model.)

A. MOXLEY.
SICKLE GRINDER.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.

No. 464,178.

FIG. 1.

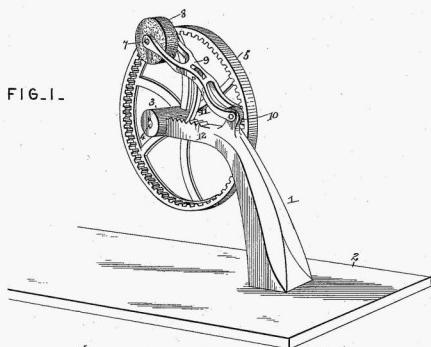


FIG. 3.

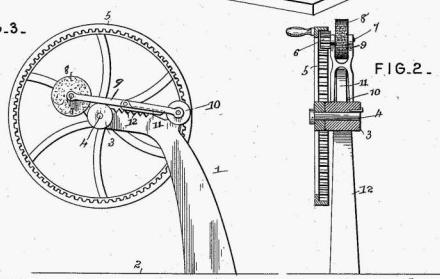


FIG. 2.

Witnesses

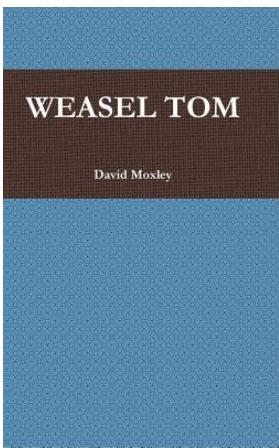
Jas. H. McElroy
H. G. Riley

By his Attorney,

Asher Moxley
C. Brown & Co.

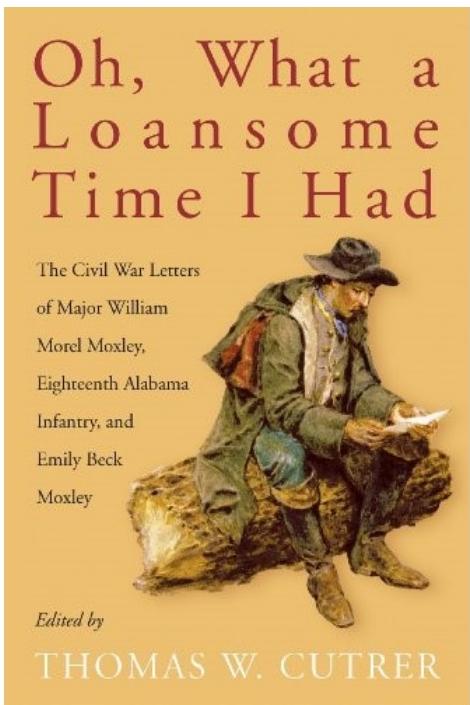
THE MORRIS MYERS CO., PHOTO-LITH., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Asher Moxley (1829-1899) brother of James Henry, is the last son of Henry Moxley. Asher served with the Union Army in the 2nd Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry. He lived most of his life as a farmer in New Cambria, Missouri and was buried in the New Cambria Cemetery.



Weasel Tom, is a 2nd Cousin, 3X removed. Son of Zacharia, son of William Thomas, son of Nathaniel I.

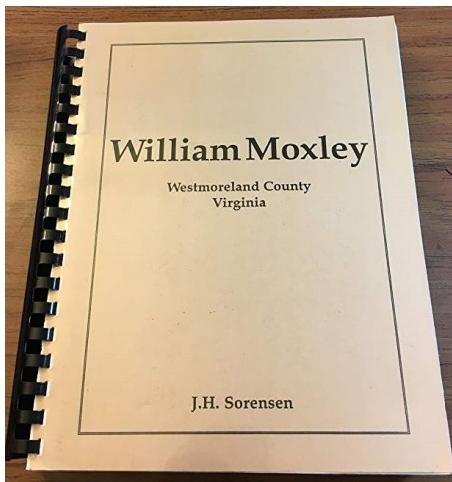
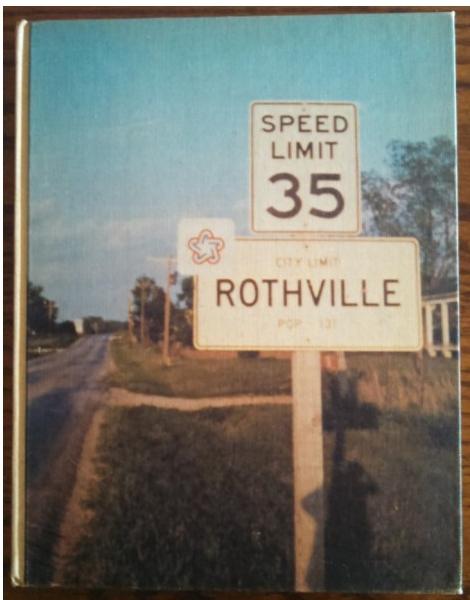
An autobiography of Thomas Moxley (1837-1930) written in his own words through stories about his life in Sparta, NC. Thomas was an adventurer and hunter when the events of the Civil War began. Being pre-Union and an abolitionist made it difficult to live in a Confederate state. He describes harrowing encounters with Rebels, the Home Guard and confederate Troops as he ran an underground railroad to take defecting Southern soldiers through the mountains north to Union territory. There were hangings, shootings,, and other sad encounters which is describes in his writings.



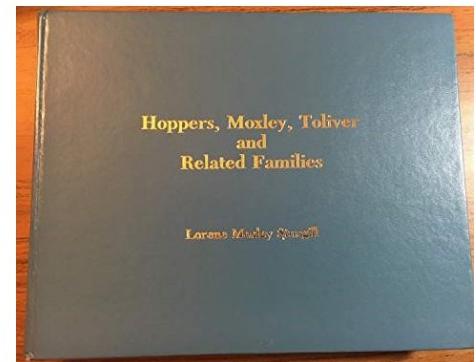
William Morel Moxley (1825-1878, son of Nathaniel 1760/son of Joseph/son of Thomas/son of William III)

Within the pages of this book is the exchange through letters between William and Emily Moxley, a working-class family, of an often neglected aspect of the Civil War experience; the hardships of civilian life. Emily's moving letters to her husband, startling in their immediacy and detail, chronicle such difficulties as a desperate lack of food and clothing for her family, the frustration of depending on others in the community, and her growing terror at facing childbirth without her husband, at the mercy of a doctor with questionable skills. Major Moxley's letters to his wife reveal a decidedly unromantic side of the war, describing his frequent encounters with starvation, disease, and bloody slaughter.

This book is a fascinating read for a Civil War historian and can be purchased on Amazon.com



Julius Howard Sorensen,
William Moxley, Westmoreland
County, Virginia



Lorene Moxley Sturgill, Hoppers,
Moxley, Tolivers and Related
Families

Suzanne Moxley, Emily Manlove Smith, Quentin C. Smith, A History of Rothville

LINGO, MACON COUNTY, MISSOURI

Missouri has many towns with strange names—Wein, Mike, Ethel, Elmer—so Lingo fits right in. I never knew much about the town. I only knew that it was where my father and his father had been born. My father said it was a coal mining town, north of highway 36 and east of Bucklin. Today, there are only a few houses left, basically just a four corner intersection and a cemetery. In its heyday, though, Lingo was a large, thriving town.

In the early 1800s a great stage road called the “Hound Dog Trail” ran through the center of Macon county on its way from Hannibal to St. Joseph. In 1853, when the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was built, the rails followed the old stage road. As the railroad laid tracks, New Cambria became a stop in Macon County, and for years did an active, thriving trade, serving the territory into Chariton County to the south and extending even farther to the north, until its northern trade was somewhat clipped by the Santa Fe Railroad.

In the early 1870s coal was discovered along the western line of the county. Two brothers, George and Thomas Jobson, employees of the railroad, started the first coal mining operation and requested a railroad depot in the area called Peabody’s Woodyard, where Colonel Peabody stacked cut wood to sell to the railroad. Later the area was named Lingo after Judge Samuel Lingo, who settled in the area in 1835. A large quantity of coal could now be shipped via the railroad. The Jobson Mine hired experienced miners from Bohemia in central Europe who were accustomed to working in the style of mines in the low hills of central Missouri. The village grew around

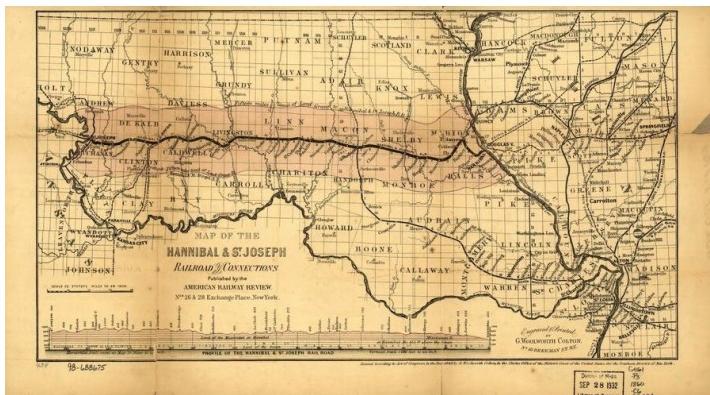
the rail station and coal mines. In 1873 the population was between 1500 –2000. When the coal vein was depleted in 1892 the mine closed and the railroad moved its depot. [<http://genealogytrails.com/mo/macon/county-history.html>]

In 1973, the town celebrated its 100th anniversary. Today, remains of the mine can still be seen as you cross the tracks into Lingo. There are only about 15 to 20 residents remaining, but many of the mailboxes still tell of the town’s Bohemian ancestry. Out of the twenty or so streets that were there in the 19th century, only two, Main and Lewis, remain. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lingo,_Missouri]

The 1900 United States Census shows both Wesley’s family and Lizzie’s family living in Lingo and as close neighbors. The occupation of most of our great grandfathers and their brothers, even while they in Wales, is listed as coal miner or farmer. Later, US Census indicates Wesley was a farmer, until he moved to Rothville from Lingo when he began working for the railroad.

Side Note: The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, commonly known as the Burlington, was formed in 1855 and used the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad for through traffic to Chicago almost from the start. In 1883 the CB&Q acquired the Hannibal & St. Joseph line. The rail connection between Hannibal and St. Joseph remained in place for about 125 years. On March 2, 1970, the railroad became the property of Burlington Northern after the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad merged with 3 other railroads to form the new company.

During the mid-1980s, the railroad discontinued service from Brookfield westward to St. Joseph. Today, four miles (6 km) of track between Brookfield and Laclede remain, and is primarily used for surplus rail car storage on the (now) BNSF Railway. The tracks from Laclede westward to just outside St. Joseph no longer remain, while the tracks from Brookfield eastward toward the Mississippi River remain in use by the BNSF. The tracks from near the Missouri River in St. Joseph to roughly the eastern city limit of St. Joseph are still operated by BNSF. The track (aprx 4 miles) from that point east to near the Platte River are owned and operated by Herzog Contracting. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hannibal_and_St._Joseph_Railroad]



ROTHVILLE, CHARITON COUNTY, MO

According to US Census records there were 245 people living in Rothville in 1910. The population has declined on average 10% per decade since then. The 2010 Census shows 99 people, 37 households, and 29 families residing in the village. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rothville,_Missouri].

Wikipedia doesn't have much else about Rothville, but the book, *A History of Rothville* by Suzanne Moxley, Emily Manlove Smith and Quentin C. Smith, records the history of the village from its founding in 1873 to the US bicentennial of 1976. The book contains photographs and anecdotes of Rothville, and includes histories of the school, churches, and railroad. Below is an annotated excerpt from their chapter, *Early History of the Area*.

It is believed that a Hopewellian tribe of Native Americans originally inhabited the Rothville area. Cultural artifacts have been found on a mound in the southwest part of Marvin Lambert's farm. [2019 owners unknown] The first Europeans came in 1815-1816 and included John Hutchinson who settled where Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Brown now live [the home in 2019 is owned by Mr. & Mrs. Allen Moseley]. The families that came with Hutchinson gave up their claims, but he paid \$1.25 per acre for his land grant from the government, and stayed there until his death in 1858.

At that time the village of Rothville did not exist. There was only an Indian trail which circled from the creek up the hill. South of Yellow Creek was open timber in which hogs were often pastured. North and west spread prairie and open range. Wild turkeys, deer, prairie chickens, wild geese and ducks were plentiful.

In 1862 the Civil War Battle of Yellow Creek took place south of the present Highway E, from the Santa Fe east to Mathew Hill.

The newspaper *Rothville Bee* tells of the murder of Confederate sympathizer Mr. John A Stratton at the hands of an unidentified gang of locals led by "Ben Bond, a dwarf socially and morally, one of the many misfits of creation."

For a number of years the community remained unnamed until a plat of the settlement, labelled Rothville, appeared in the *Illustrated Atlas of Chariton County, Missouri, 1876*. Rothville received its official recognition in 1883 taking its name from John Roth, a local settler who fought in the federal army during the Civil War. He and his wife, Elizabeth, built a log cabin which is now part of the house occupied by Mrs. Geneva Boley. [2019, I believe the house is now owned by Bill and Leah Boley Stanley]

The town began to flourish after the Civil War. In 1867 Jacob Schoor dammed Yellow Creek to build a water powered grist mill. Mr. Bristol built the first storefront in 1868 and became the first postmaster. H. K. Custer followed with a business of his own in 1870. By 1883 the business community included a wagon maker and blacksmith, the Riddell & Johnson drugstore, Ingram & Holloway general merchandise, and the L.M. Angert harness shop. In 1904, the Bank of Rothville was established and became one of the richest banks in Missouri. Riddle & Allen, taking over the grist mill from Jacob Schoor, began milling Pride of Rothville flour for distribution to several surrounding towns. Due to chronic flooding of the Yellow Creek, the dam was dynamited and the mill converted to steam power. In 1909, after gradually falling into disuse, the mill was destroyed by fire.

As of this writing in 2019, the only remaining business in operation is the bank, now known as Preferred Bank, with US Postal Service providing boxes but no window service, and the Baptist Church still has a congregation.



CHARITON COUNTY MISSOURI

R.21W. LINN

R. 20W.

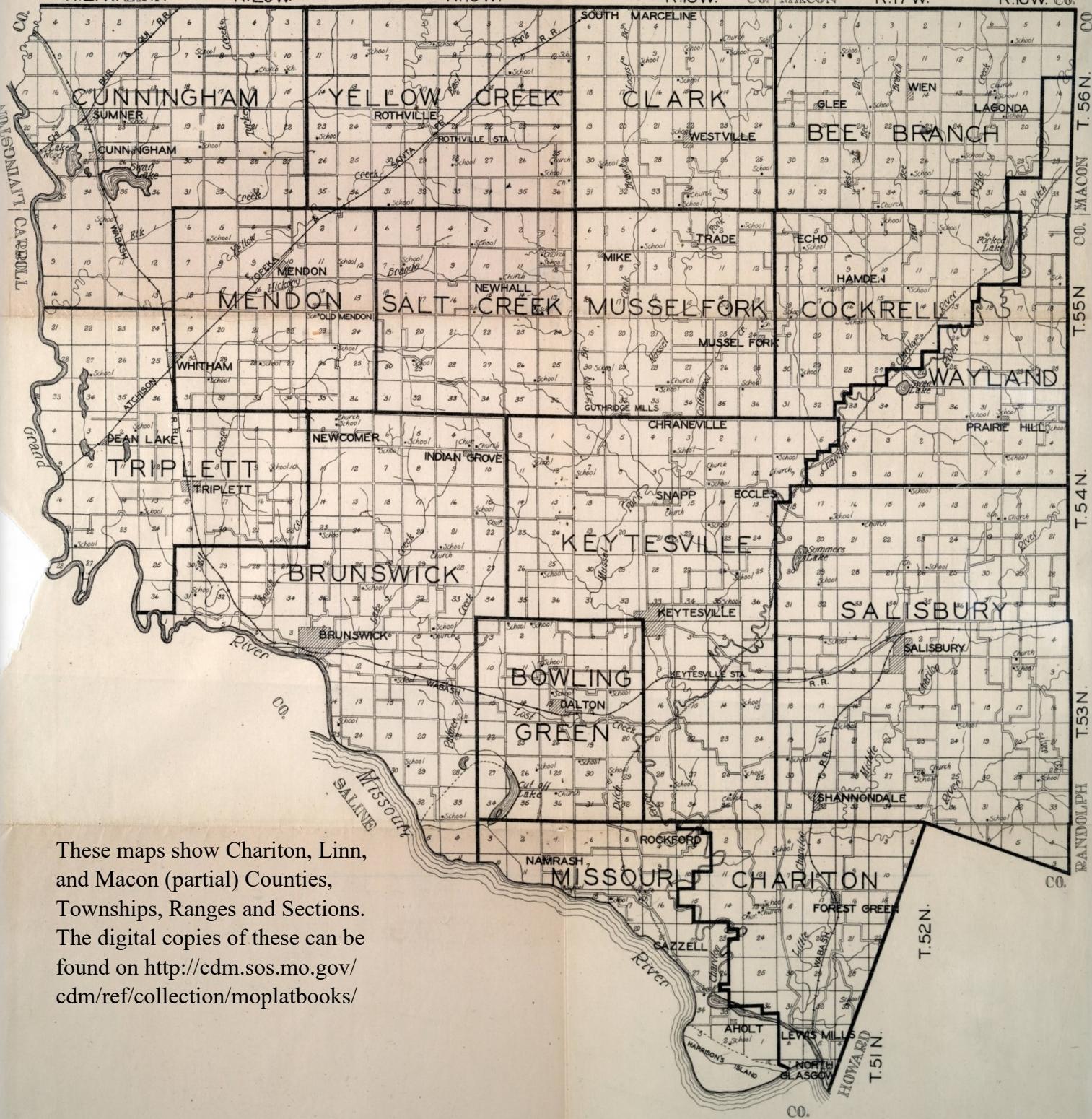
R. 19W.

R.I8W.

CO. | MACON

R.17W.

R.16W. C0.



FOLLOWING THE CENSUS

The US Census can tell you a whole lot more than just family names and ages. It is a window into the makeup of an entire community. You can see who were neighbors, what occupations were employed, their military service, education, race, and whether they had a radio or not. As I reviewed the 1930 US Census for Missouri, Chariton County, Yellow Creek Township, District 0027, enumerated April 21, 1922 my imagination ran away. I felt like I was taking a tour bus, over bumpy dirt roads, through Rothville.

In the middle of page 33 I found Wesley L. and Elizabeth Moxley with eight children from Daddy, age 13 to Arlene, age 1. Close your eyes and, based on photos you've seen, think of what this family looked like. Fresh faces with lots of freckles, fair, unruly hair, and thin, wiry bodies. Everyone happily coexisting under one roof. But which roof was it? I know from family lore, the family lived in a few different houses around rural Rothville. By taking a look at the rest of the census page I figured out which house they lived in during the 1920s.

Before the days of mail-in census collection, people were hired to drive around a specific district recording

the information in person. For efficiency, they would start at one end of a road and travel its length getting data from each household along the way.

Let's begin at that secluded farmhouse where Jay and Alma Buck lived. William J. and Alma Buck, with Norma, 8, and Virgil, 6, were listed right above Wesley and Lizzie. According to the census, neither Jay or Alma attended school (I'm assuming this means college as Jay was in the first graduating class from Rothville High School in 1913), and both could read and write. While both of them were born in Missouri, Jay's parents were born in Virginia; Alma's father was born in Missouri, and her mother in Virginia. Jay owned his farm and Alma was a housekeeper. And they had a radio!

As we leave Jay and Alma, you travel south down the dirt road from their house, you come to a sharp 90 degree left turn which heads you east. Now go a bit farther and you come to a lane that goes back north. This is the next house on the road which indicates to me the Moxleys lived here. When I was growing up it is where Lawrence and Jessie Sportsman lived. The Moxleys were all born in Missouri, with only

Lizzie's father being born in Wales. Wesley rented the house and farm, while Lizzie was a housekeeper. Both Wesley and Lizzie could read and write. Daddy and his siblings all attended school, but since there were no school buses then, either Grandpa took the kids into town, or they walked. Daddy always said he piggy-backed Bud to school after he was stricken with polio. He also spoke about having to walk home in

the dark after a ball game. And, alas, they did not have a radio.

The next house on the census list is Cecil and Marion Pinnell, with Cecil Jr.(7), Jack (6) and Charles (4) at home. After leaving the Moxley's house you would go left at the gravel road, travel through White Oak, and the first house on the left was the Pinnell's. The census indicates he rented the house, was a wage farm laborer, meaning he didn't own a farm, but worked for someone. Duane remembers the Pinnells living in this house so they were still there when our family moved into the next house down the road in 1950. I wonder if Cecil worked for Charles Waugh, since Marion and Ruth were sisters.

After Cecil's name is a dark hand-drawn line which indicates there was no one else on the road. So I'm going to jump back to Jay Buck's name on the census page and go backwards.

We've travelled back across the Carpenter's road and have turned left onto Highway F, going north. The next name is Walter and Ollie Manlove, with Eugene (21) and Emily (10) living at home. Then Nat and Coral Venable next. Their daughter and son-in-law were living with them, Walter (21) and Mildred (17) Serfass. Nat indicates his farm is worth \$20,000. I wonder what he would indicate today?

Next comes Charles (37) and Ruth (35) Waugh, renting their house and farm. Charles father James G. Waugh (79) is living with them. Both Charles and Ruth were born in Missouri, while James G. was born in Virginia.

The next house is John Miller and his family, then Lonnie Johnson, then Finny Semple, born in Pennsylvania to Scottish parents. Finny married Mary Manlove and her mother Jane Manlove lived with them. We later lived in this house from about 1959 to 1972.

As another line is drawn, and you travel down different roads, I read names I remember hearing; Oscar Serfass with 6 year old Loren Dale, Ira Tolen (39) still at home with his folks, James and Opal Boley, Earl and Martha (26) Twichell, with Mary Martha and 9 month old Nancy. There are Mathews, McGehee and Sportsman, Henry and Ethel Doll, William Richeson (44) widower with 18 year old

Howard, Miner Stanley with 11 year old Marvin, Verner (18) and Virgie (16) Shoop, Gordon, Strickland, Gandy, Doll, Pollard and Shoop, Harley and Nancy Kepner, with Harlan Francis (10), Grubbs, Whisenand, Othic, Brown, Hortenstine and Brewer, Brockman, Hutcheson, Holloway and Mayhugh. And lots more names that I didn't recognize.

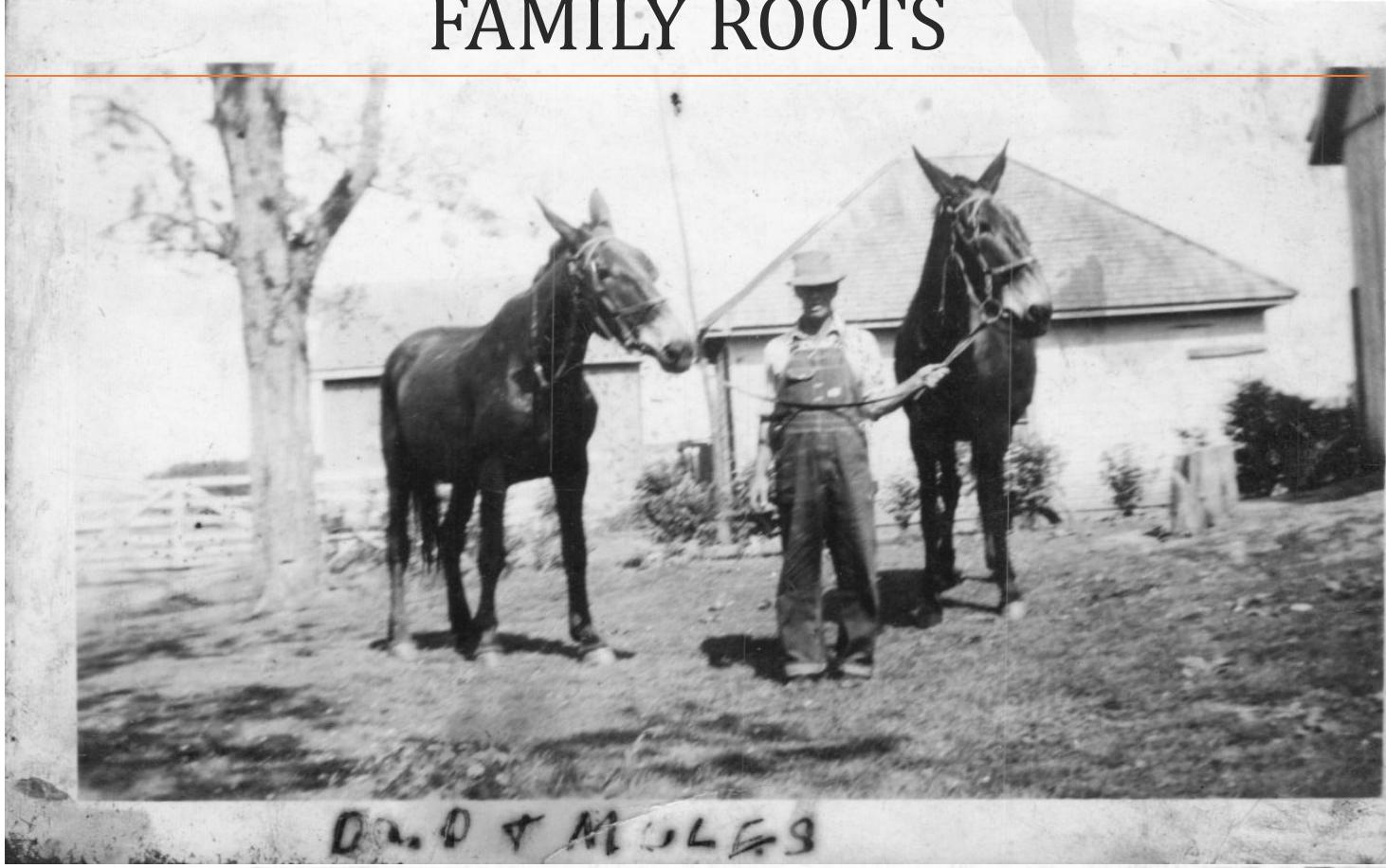
Some were affluent, some were not. Earl and Martha Twichell had a 15 year old "servant" Clair Craig. Most residents could read and write. Alva Pollard, Glen Huff, Henry Doll, John Brockman served in WWI. There were two teachers, three railroad workers, two carpenters, two coal miners, one blacksmith, and the rest, unsurprisingly, were farmers and housewives.

Just reading the names of these people evokes memories—we grew up in the old Semple house, Grandmother's close friend was Lizzie Doll, McGehee Hill was to be avoided during ice and snow, Mr. Mathews died when he was gored by a bull.

Other US Census records had other stories to tell me. 1940 Hubert Lightle (20) was a boarder at the home of Ruby Serfass, and her son, 15 year-old Loren Dale Serfass. The Moxleys were neighbors. I assume this is when they lived in the McGehee place (I feel this must be the next house east of Loren Dale's house, or maybe the house on the south side of the road way off the hill. I'll have to ask Aunt Karen). Margaret is not listed as being in the home. Daddy was 24 and was a filling station attendant. Jean was still home and was a book binder. J.T. was a farm laborer, Bud, Arlene and Patty were in school, and Karen was 4. But the story is about Margaret and Hubert. Is this where they met? Hubert is from Tina, Missouri. Was he related to the Serfass family? Why was he boarding there? Did he move there to be close to Margaret. They married in November 1941. This census was done in May, 1940. Just what is the story?

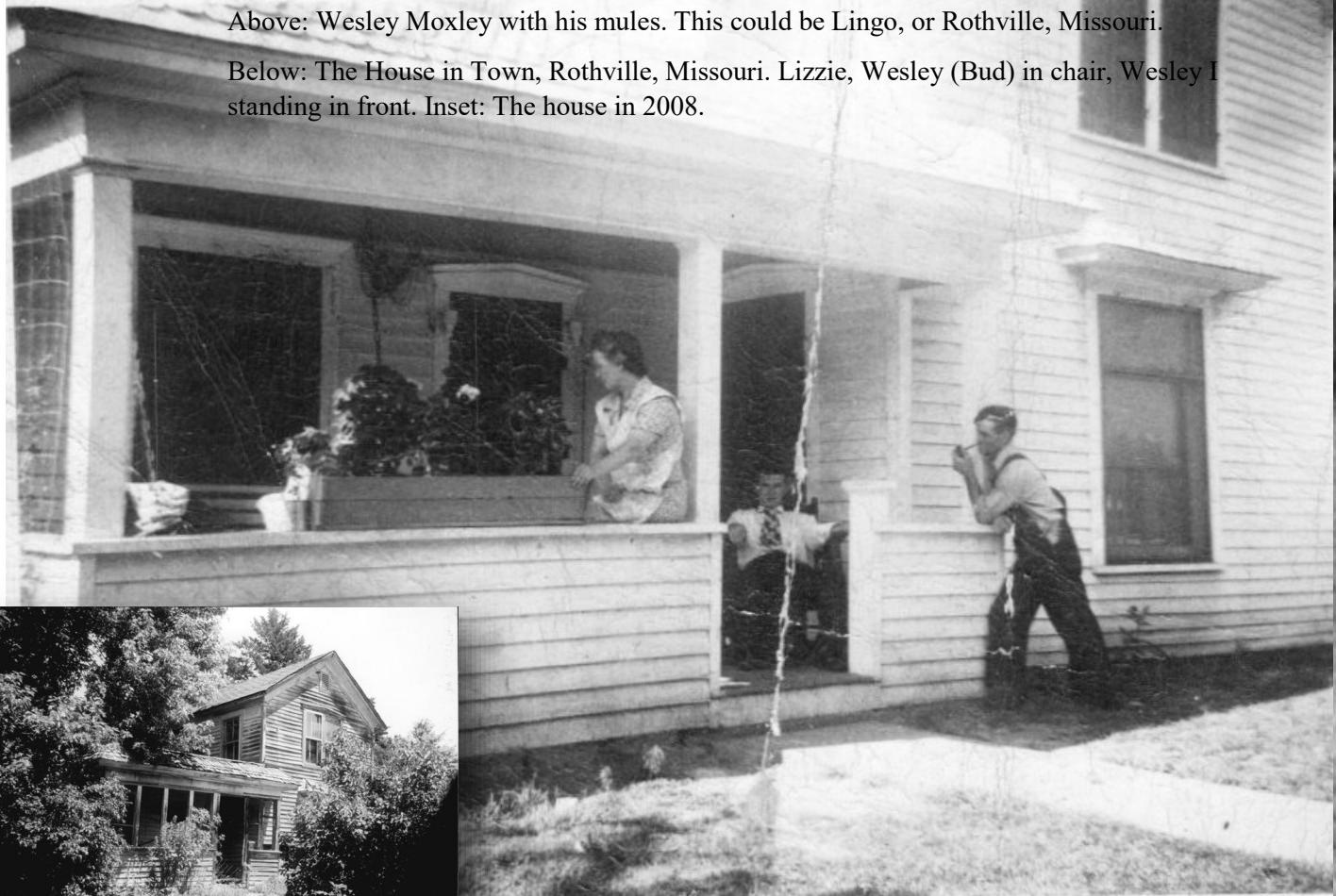
The 1940 is the last census to be released to the public. The Federal government releases the records 72 years after they are collected, and therefore, will release the 1950 census in 2022, the 1960 in 2032, and so on. We will just have to wait to see what happens to Yellow Creek Township.

FAMILY ROOTS



Above: Wesley Moxley with his mules. This could be Lingo, or Rothville, Missouri.

Below: The House in Town, Rothville, Missouri. Lizzie, Wesley (Bud) in chair, Wesley I standing in front. Inset: The house in 2008.





This page, left: Dorothy Moxley Fry, Wesley Lee Moxley, II, Wesley Lee Moxley, I, Lizzie Moxley, having another family dinner, c.1950. Below: Lizzie and Wesley Moxley, having coffee at their house in Rothville, c. 1965



Hubert Lightle, Kermit Head, Donald Moxley, J.T. Moxley, Wesley (Bud) Moxley II, Wesley Moxley, I. I believe the children are Donnie and Michael Lightle. Picture was probably at an annual family reunion, c. 1948.

Clockwise from right: Grandfather Wesley Moxley, Sr., father Donald Moxley and child Jacqueline Moxley, c.1955. Grandparents Betty and Donald Moxley with grandchildren, l-r, Tamela Elliott (daughter of Jacqueline Moxley Blocklyn), Michael C. Thomas, II (son of Suzanne Moxley Thomas), front, Kelly Bowling, back Thomas Donald Bowling, Jennifer Bowling (children of Duane Moxley Bowling) c. 1982. Grandfather Donald Moxley on tractor with granddaughters, l-r, Tamela Elliott, Jennifer and Kelly Bowling, c. 1973. Moxley Sunday dinner, l-r, Wesley, Jacqueline, Betty, Donnie, Donald, Lizzie, c. 1966.





Clockwise: Lieutenant Donald Frayne Moxley, c.1943. Duane, Suzanne, Donnie, and Jacque, children of Donald Frayne Moxley, 1957. Great grandfather Wesley Moxley, grandfather Donald Moxley, mother Duane Moxley Bowling, and infant Kelly Bowling, c. 1969. Grandparents Donald and Betty Moxley with Donald Wesley Moxley, son of Donald Charles Moxley, 1984.

What an adventure this genealogy obsession has been! I understand more now about American History than I did when I was back at Northwestern HS under Mr. Kennedy's tutelage. So why this history lesson? Of course, any future or present has its roots in the past and while rereading Willa Cather's "Oh Pioneers!" in the introduction written by Chris Kraus, I read the following passage, "When one is in a heightened state of recollection, which can feel like sitting in a darkened room, the movies of one's life unwind, and composition becomes a matter of transcription, not invention: The job is simply to write them down." This made me realize that all of these ancestors I found would remain locked away in the digitized world of archives if I didn't give them a stage to tell their stories. I have tried not to speak for them, but rather to set them down in the middle of the world they knew and to ask anyone who reads this to hear the story they have to tell and maybe to live for a bit in their world.

There were Moxley's smitten with wanderlust! I learned of family members who travelled by ship, covered wagon, stage, train, automobile or plane to settle in parts of America from New York to California. Grandfather Wesley always said we were a family of Bohemians which I always thought he meant we were gypsies; but we actually have ancestors who were from Bohemia in central Europe, as well as the British Isles, Germany, and France.

The United States Census has been a revelation for me. Following a family is like watching them through a window. You know when they moved from one house to another. You can follow them from county to county, or state to state. You were there when a baby was born. Sadly, you also know when a family member died. Though you weren't invited to tea, you know who their neighbors were, and based on some marriages, you can tell how close those neighbors actually were.

Marriages also became a fascination. Before the Age of Transportation, most people never travelled far from home, nor upon reaching maturity move far from their parents. Acquaintances were few and far between. Marriages of convenience were not uncommon. Once married, sadly woman often died in

childbirth, and records show it wasn't long after such a death that the husband remarried—often to his wife's sister, or a cousin, or a neighbor. We have several cases of Moxley brothers marrying neighboring sisters, or even of marriages between first cousins, which was a common practice.

It was also very common for a women to remarry quickly when her husband died, especially if she had a growing family. Women did not work outside the home and life was hard; so it was of necessity that a woman remarry to have help raising her family. We have several cases of a widow and widower marrying, combining their families and adding to it—Grandparents Thomas and Sarah Walters are a good example. When they married Thomas had four children, Sarah had three, and together, two more.

The women were resolute and stoic. It is unclear how many of our children died at birth, or as youth from diseases we now have vaccines for. But the women persevered and many had large families. I wrote earlier in the narrative that to raise more than 10 children to adult age was uncommon, but many of our women did. These women had natural births at home without the benefit of painkillers, and probably got up to make breakfast the next day. The census told me that many of our women, once they reached old age, lived with one of their children and continued "housekeeping." I believe they just worked until they died!

Our men were laborers by trade. There is evidence of a hat dyer back in England, but most were farmers, coal miners, and railroad workers. These were all hard and dangerous occupations, which our men employed until their deaths.

We also come from strong patriotic stock. There are soldiers who fought for freedom from England's taxes and tyranny; then others who fought against their cousins and uncles in a battle to end slavery in America; and still others who fought for their country in all the wars to follow.

I am proud of my heritage, of the people who came before me, and I am grateful for the traits I inherited from my ancestors.

The story will continue.....